

J. M. HIGH & CO

Whitehall, Hunter and Broad Streets.

WE HAVE ADVANCED FAR ENOUGH into our stock taking to find thousands of things which we are willing to sacrifice. Some are from the BANKRUPT STOCK of the RYAN COMPANY and some from our own stock. These items we shall offer the coming week at prices unheard of, and we announce to the trading public that they can prepare themselves for the Grandest Bargains ever offered to the people of Georgia.

A FEW OF MONDAY'S BARGAINS:

3,000 ladies' hemstitched all-linen Handkerchiefs, slightly soiled, former price 25c, now yours at 10c.

4,000 yards hand-made Torchon, Smyrna and Medici Laces, values from 35 to 65c, yours now at 25c.

250 dozen ladies' fast black Hose, double sole, heel and toe, were formerly 25c, yours now at 19c.

A lot of fine nainsook, mull and cambric Embroideries, in 4½ yard lengths, worth from 25 to 40c, Monday we offer at 7½c a yard.

2,000 yards China Silks, figured and plain, and Silk Crepes from the Ryan stock, were 50 to 75c, now yours at 25c a yard.

110 dozen misses and boys' Ethiopian black Hose, double heel and toe; Ryan had them at 25c; yours now at 12½c.

A lot of figured China Silks, Crepes, Brocades, Moire, etc., from Ryan stock, were as high as \$1.25, tomorrow are yours at 39c a yard.

3,000 yards hand-made Linen Laces, worth from 20 to 35c, special at 11c.

A lot of all-wool forty-inch check and fancy Dress Goods worth 75c, special at 39c.

5,000 yards Dress Ginghams, medium dark grounds; Ryan had them at 10c, our price only 5c a yard on Monday.

30 rolls best Smith's Moquette Carpets, were \$1.50, now made, laid and lined at \$1 a yard; 60 rolls \$1.25 Body Brussels Carpets now 89c;

39 rolls Tapestry Brussels Carpets, from Ryan stock, former price 90c, now 55c a yard; 27 Misfit Carpets and Squares at 1-3 their value.

11 fine Seal Plush Capes, Marten Fur Trimmed, were \$25, now yours at \$11.98 each.

200 dozen 22½x45 double Huck Towels, all linen, Ryan's price 35c, now yours at 19c.

A lot of ladies' Mosquetaire Undressed Kid Gloves, from Ryan's, their price was \$1.50 and \$2.00, our price 59c.

50 dozen gents' black silk Half Hose from Ryan stock, were \$1.00 and \$1.25 a pair, now three pairs for \$1.00.

2,000 gents' all-silk, satin-lined 50c Teck Scarfs on sale tomorrow at 25c each.

A lot of gents' Lamb's Wool Undershirts, Ryan's price \$1.25, yours now at 60c.

THREE THOUSAND YARDS STANDARD DRESS CALICOES AT THREE AND A HALF CENTS A YARD.

A lot of all-wool Storm Serge Dress Goods, colored and black, tomorrow 15c a yard.

100 dozen gents' British Half Hose, Ryan got 25c for them, we ask you only 12½c a pair.

TWO CASES LONSDALE 44 BLEACHING FOR MONDAY MORNING 9 TO 10 O'CLOCK AT 6 3-4c A YARD.

1 lot ladies' Muslin Gowns, Drawers, Skirts, Chemises and Corset Covers, nicely trimmed, Ryan's price \$1.50 and \$2, yours now at 75c.

663 pairs Nottingham Lace Curtains, full three and a half yards long, taped edge, worth \$2, our price 98c a pair.

593 hand painted and linen-fringed heavy Holland Window Shades, full size, Ryan's price \$2.50, yours now at 75c.

5,000 yards yard-wide English Percales, 12½c the price everywhere, but we are offering them now at 9c a yard.

2,500 yards Prunelle Fancies, a lovely wash fabric, we should get 12½c for them, but Monday they go at 7½c a yard.

THREE THOUSAND YARDS FIGURED OIL-RED CALICOES, WORTH 7 1-2c, GO NOW AT 4 1-2c A YARD

3,000 yards Habutai Wash Silks, worth 75c, on sale tomorrow at 35c a yard.

A lot of men's Colored Shirts, laundered collars and cuffs, were \$2, but we will get rid of them tomorrow at 59c each.

91 ladies' Flannel Shirt Waists, Ryan's price \$2, yours now at 50c each.

A lot of Remnants and Dress Lengths of fine Black Dress Goods we will close at 25 cents on the dollar. Great values in these.

Just 17 of those fine Black Fur Capes, satin lined, from the Ryan bankrupt stock, were \$12.50, but they are now yours at \$3.48 each.

37 pieces colored Dress Diagonals, all wool, worth 75c, yours tomorrow at 29c a yard.

21 ladies' Silk and Lace Capes, Ryan had them at \$35, but we are now offering them at \$7.50 each.

1,000 pairs ladies' fine French Kid Button Boots, hand-sewed, small sizes and narrow lasts, were \$4 and \$5, to go tomorrow at \$1 a pair.

90 pairs John M. Moore's hand-sewed Shoes, bought from forced sale, now \$2.70 a pair.

1 lot ladies' Merino Underwear, Ryan's price \$1.50, our price 75c.

300 pairs children's shoes, were \$1.25, now sold at 85c a pair.

THERE IS NO HOUSE IN THE SOUTH THAT CAN KEEP PACE WITH OUR PRICES!

Whitehall, Hunter and Broad Streets.

J. M. HIGH & CO

The Great Cotton States and International Exposition

Will Make Atlanta the City of all Southern States. This Map Shows Atlanta, Her Railroads and Surroundings.

Nature has done more for Atlanta than for any city in the Union.

It is healthy—pleasant to live in—central.

Railroad communication in all directions.

Raw material of all kinds waiting for the manufacturer.

A climate which permits of out door work every day in the year.

There is no city of its size where suburban acreage is so cheap.

The great Exposition of next year will more than double our population—start new enterprises and make business good generally.

Now is the time to invest in Real Estate. It is absolutely safe. Banks are liable to break. Real estate cannot run away.

We have a client who owes a large amount of money which must be paid, and he authorizes us to sell the following property. What is not sold at private sale will be sold at auction on Tuesday, March 13th. The property consists of the following, viz:

235 acres in land lots 182, 183 and 203 on Uttoy Creek, 1 1/4 miles from city limits. We want to sell

this in a body. About 100 acres in cultivation, very rich bottom and especially adapted to Dairying or Truck Gardening; one 4-room house, 2 tenement houses, stables, etc. Right of way of 100 feet in width reserved for Belt railroad. Purchaser to assume contract to donate \$2 per lineal foot to Lithia Springs Electric railroad, providing the road is located so as to leave frontage on each side of same 400 feet in depth and to be completed by July 12, 1894.

9.26 acres and 11.95 acres in land lot 183, fronting Sandtown road which is paved. These pieces are but 2 miles from city limits.

25 acres in land lot 179 on new Simpson street road.

21.59 acres in land lot 175. This will be sold in 5 acre lots if desired.

2.88 acres adjoining above, and but 5 minutes' walk from the Chattahoochee River Electric line and only 2 miles from the city.

50 acres in land lot 214, on Uttoy Creek, nearly all rich bottom; 2 new servant houses.

We want to sell all of the above as a whole, but if we cannot do that will sell in quantities to suit.

Remember that no section offers such advantages and inducements to rapid advancement as the western portion of Atlanta. Go in any other direction and you will have to pay over double the price per acre.

Instead of buying a small lot at the rate of \$2,000 or \$3,000 per acre, buy a few acres of this land and be self-sustaining. You can make more money off of 5 acres than an ordinary farmer is now making off 100 acres planted in cotton.

In an advertisement we cannot tell you everything, but we do know that there is not an acre of this land but what will bring \$500 inside of three years, and the owner only sells it because his creditors want their pound of flesh. We have positive instructions to sell, if not sold before, on Tuesday, March 13th, at 11 o'clock a. m., at the north door of the courthouse.

Examine the above map for location.

Terms of sale: One-half cash, balance in 6, 12, 18 and 24 months with 8 per cent interest.

For plats and full particulars, address P. O. Box 147, or call on

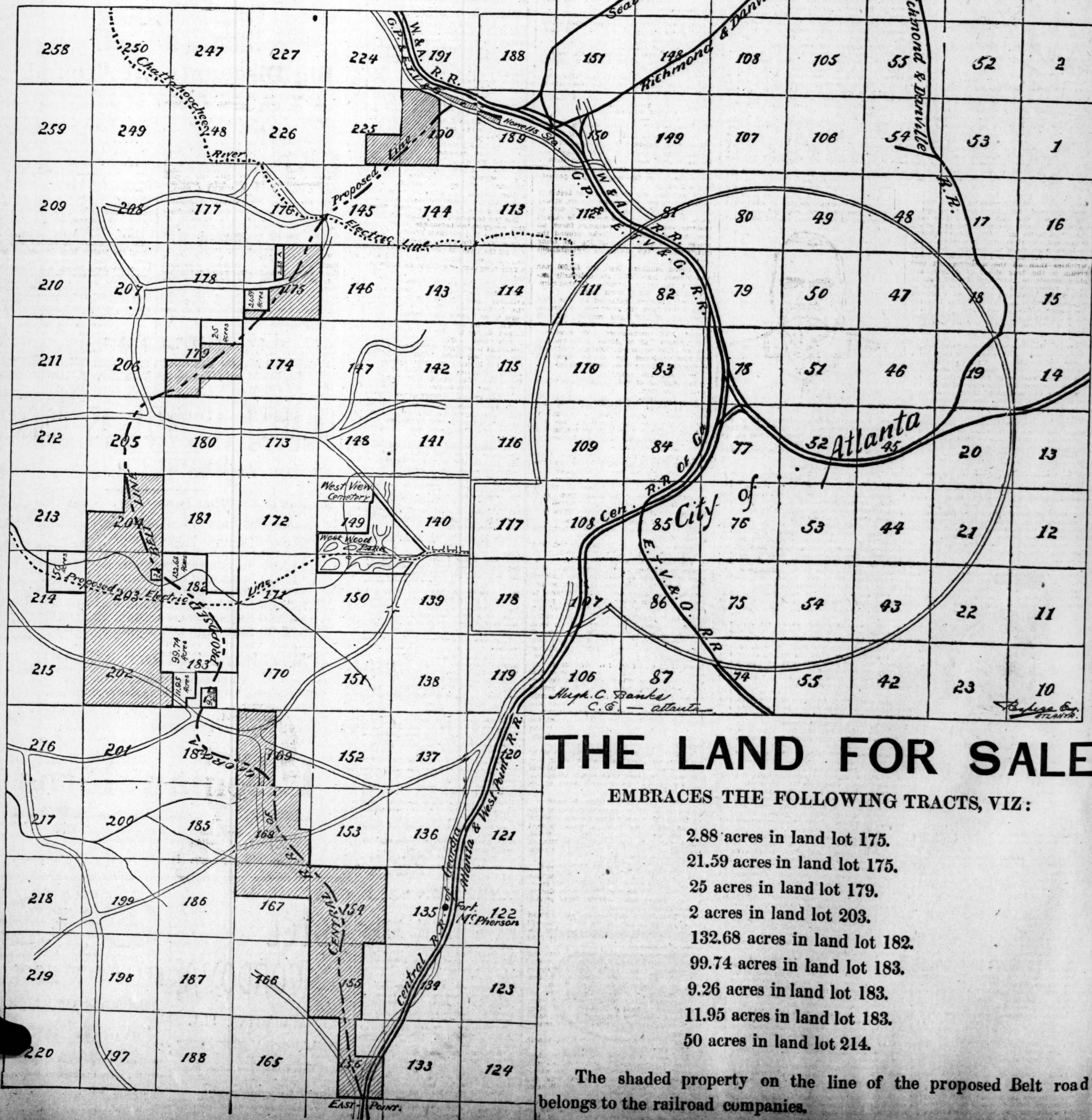
H. H. JACKSON & CO.,
Real Estate Agents, 41 North Broad St.

P. S.—There will be more money brought to Atlanta on account of the coming exposition than has been invested here during the past 20 years. Remember this.

P. S. No. 2.—Since writing the foregoing, two cars of rails for the Lithia Springs electric road have been received, and we are assured that the company will be laying track within a few days.

P. S. No. 3.—This property was appraised on January 12th, 1894, by five reliable real estate firms of this city at an average of \$187.50 per acre.

P. S. No. 4.—Titles perfect. Abstracted and guaranteed by the Interstate Abstract Company.



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TYPES OF SOUTHERN BEAUTY.

THE MISSES WALDO, OF FLORIDA.

A Poem of Society.
 'Twas a rather stupid party
 That the Dame of Twiller gave
 Last evening, and the atmosphere
 There suggested quite the grave;
 And yet it can't be doubted
 That 'twas said most everywhere
 To be a grand success, because

Mr. and Mrs. Harry LeGrand Cannon, Mrs. Fred Nelson, Mrs. Burke-Roché, Mrs. Charles F. Havemeyer, Mrs. Parran Stevens, Mrs. George L. Rives, Mrs. Henry Sloane, Mrs. William D. Sloane, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Albert Stevens, Mrs. Duncan Elliot, Mrs. L. Townsend Burden, Mr. and Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, Mrs. Fernando Yzagola, Mrs. W. Seward Webb, Mrs. S. V. R. Cruger, Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Henry Clevins, Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr., and Mr. Ward McAllister.

Were there
 And I really think it likely
 A funeral made as pleasant
 As a fashionable tea.
 If only in a manner—
 But just how, I do not know—
 We can induce those brilliant folk:

Mr. and Mrs. Harry LeGrand Cannon, Mrs. Fred Nelson, Mrs. Burke-Roché, Mrs. Charles F. Havemeyer, Mrs. Parran Stevens, Mrs. George L. Rives, Mrs. Henry Sloane, Mrs. William D. Sloane, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Albert Stevens, Mrs. Duncan Elliot, Mrs. L. Townsend Burden, Mr. and Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, Mrs. Fernando Yzagola, Mrs. W. Seward Webb, Mrs. S. V. R. Cruger, Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Henry Clevins, Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr., and Mr. Ward McAllister.

—Carlisle Smith in The Advertiser.
 The week has been fraught with a good many gay doings, and the spirit of the season seems to increase in buoyancy as Lent approaches. Everybody is on a rush to get in their invitations before the time of sackcloth and ashes, and the fact that it has really not been a brilliant season viewed as a whole, makes its closing gayeties more interesting.

I know that I have said that everything was brilliant and gay. This is my best guess, and I did my best; but to come down to honest, open truth things have not gone with the smooth smartness and elegance of last season. Fewer people have entertained and far fewer good games have been won. There have been fewer bouquets in the boxes and the ballroom, and everything has seemed just a little bit dulled by the actual fact that money has been alarmingly scarce.

The dinner dance given by the Cotton Club and the two evenings devoted respectively to Patti at the Grand and her artists at the Capital City Club, were really great occasions in the annals of Atlanta gay life, quite as great as anything known here, but the same cannot be said of other things.

There have been very few large parties. Miss Iza Glenn's cotillion, early in the season, was quite up to the mark in every way, and Miss Brown's debut reception was a comprehensive and lavish one.

Notwithstanding the lack of general gaiety, however, people seem to have put in a pretty good time in a quiet way with informal suppers, small and prettily served luncheons, dinners and breakfasts, and at the cafes of the Capital City Club and the Aragon.

These places have been most delightful rendezvous for little parties of congenial people, and have made up in cozy comfort and elegance for much that was lacking in the general plan of the season. The club cafe has been a place of congratulation and happiness to its members ever since it opened.

It is artistically speaking a perfect feast to the eyes of all who revel in the luxury of warm, harmonious coloring. It is such a cheerful place, so warm and well lighted, so restful, with its great bank of palms, its yellow walls and crisp, white-curtained windows.

The women have had a good time among themselves this season, with their card parties and lunches; a better time, indeed, I believe, than if once they had been envying the new frocks and bouquets of other two-thirds. There certainly has been little cause for millinery envy this season, and, therefore, the women like each other to an extent that almost keeps them from quarreling over whisk and progressive euchre.

New card clubs spring up daily. There is no end to them. Every woman has a mania for some sort of card game. It is really wonderful to see how these small bits of pasteboard can entice sensible people into spending so much time upon them. It is all very well to belong to one card club, or to go to card parties now and then, but there are a number of women here who belong to several clubs, go to all the extra card parties to which they are invited, so that in this way they spend most of their time over whisk and euchre. There is no one bit of harm in it, but it seems to me a rather senseless way of killing time, when there are so many good books to read and so many means of cultivating one's mind in art, music and the languages. Cards are undoubtedly the best rest from daily duties that the tired man or woman can find, but as a source of constant occupation, they undoubtedly stultify and dwarf the intellect.

This past week has been mainly given over to the theater. Clara Morris brought all her devotees out to witness Renee de Moray. Most of the boxes were taken and their occupants relieved their gruesome nervous excitement afterwards by a hot supper at some cozy cafe.

Roland Reed had splendid houses Wednesday and Thursday, and he deserved them. He is inimitable himself and he has a splendid supporting company.

Isadora Rush had lovelier clothes than ever this season and her fair self, her frocks and her diamonds were the envy of every woman who saw them.

In "Dakota" the first night she had the

greatest opportunity for showing her exquisite taste in costumes. The first costume she wore was a charming one of pale pink crepe. The skirt had a unique and dainty trimming of inch-wide satin ribbon whose rose and green sides were tinted so as to show the delicate color contrast and hand embroidered in dainty flowers. This ribbon was put on the back of the skirt to curve downward in graceful lines to the front, where it formed a diamond shape just above the hem. The bodice had enormous short puffed sleeves of some exquisite silk, showing soft serene shades of pink and green. It is the sleeves of her gowns, by the way, that Miss Rush gives the full interpretation to her artistic and dainty genius in dress. Her sleeves are huge, of course, as are the sleeves of all smart women, but in choosing them she gains that rarely achieved triumph of distinct contrast without harshness, or grotesqueness. Her big sleeves with their size and their richness are so refined, so elegant withal. The daintiest pair, perhaps, are those she wears in a Frenchy little frock of green and red dotted stuff over dull red changeable silk. These sleeves are of heavy tan silk brocade, in tiny velvet roses of gold and silver, the thistle-like tufts caught above the elbow coquettishly in places and plaited closely on top of the arm into the pointed velvet cuff. The skirt and shoulders of this lovely frock are finished with green baby ribbon.

The prettiest tailor gown ever worn by an actress was once on the stage by Miss Rush. The material is a fine tan cloth and the garment is all made in one with a box plaited fold starting from the collar back and front. Just how the gown is put on is a mystery, even to its wearer. It is a smooth and beautiful fold without a wrinkle. The sleeves have deep velvet cuffs, and the bodice has a trim of black leather belt which fastens across the front of the waist.

A brilliant ball gown worn in the last act was of white satin embroidered in gold and silver in the thistle-like design now so much favored by Gotham's fashionable women. The skirt had this embroidery forming long, narrow points to the knees, and the bodice had the same embroidery on the shoulders and falling back from the round cut neck.

It was in this toilet that Miss Rush looked her loveliest, for she has a dazzling type of blonde beauty, and the fashion of this kind is particularly becoming.

There are very few blonde women who can carry off white well at all, and when one does so in an enchanting fashion it means a marvelous radiance in coloring and expression and a rare charm in feature.

A smart and becoming white and black toilet was worn by this beautiful young woman Wednesday evening. The dress was a fac-simile of one made for Mrs. George Gould and was rich in material and unique in design. It was a heavy white corded silk, the skirt trimmed with several rows of black fur, the bodice finished about the round cut neck with the fur and a line of jet which formed a love knot in front; the big sleeves were stylish and distinctive and finished about the wrist with a very few exceptions, Miss Rush designs all her own toilets, and she is generally conceded to be one of the best dressed women on the stage, and as one of its cleverest young actresses.

She gave the keynote to her successful dressing when she said, pointing to her brilliant white satin costume: "I never wear jewels with that little frock. It detracts from the luster of the satin and the delicate embroidery."

That was the expression of a good taste that in elegance, refinement and simplicity and that never sacrifices a true artistic instinct to feminine vanity, for this pretty actress has jewels so magnificent as would tempt a less discerning woman into wearing them at all times. She possesses quite the most superb sunburst of diamonds I have ever seen and another exquisite set of diamonds, a diamond bracelet, ruby spotted wings, and an opal hairpin. A tiny watch encrusted with diamonds had the honor of taking the prize for American workmanship at the Paris exposition. Then to crown her pretty head there is a diamond tiara splendidly dainty. Being born in October she can dare to wear the great diamond-surrounded opal which flashes a thousand magical hues from the third finger of her right hand. She certainly is a fortunate young actress, is this beautiful Isadora Rush. Talented, perfect in taste and face, and that one was in consideration of a number of letters recently received that a little talk upon this subject will not be out of order.

I am constantly in receipt of letters from women who want to write, some of them practical and ambitious, others utterly impossible. I used at first to try to send personal answers to the correspondents who seemed in earnest, but that became so many that I have turned to expressing myself now and then in this way. Though, it seems to me that I have answered in these columns at some time or other every question that could be put by the woman who wants to write, still I feel in consideration of a number of letters recently received that a little talk upon this subject will not be out of order.

Do you know, my dear young woman, who wants to write, that it is almost impossible for me or any other scribbler to tell you how to do it? A long time ago I tried all sorts of ways, but I tell you what I never did, even in those struggling days. I never wrote and asked anybody to tell me how to do it. I started out with the conviction that if I had any thoughts worth expressing and expressed them in good, clear, simple English I would gain a hearing after a while. I kept on this way for a year or so, sending my little sonnets and skits to the northern papers and having them faithfully returned until one day one was accepted and that one was a success for many others. This is the way I started to write and it is the only way I know of.

Several of my correspondents want me to advise them about writing. I want to write, and to them I would reply that this is a pretty big city with two news-

papers that employ all the women they need on their staffs.

As for writing stories or doing special work for any of the southern papers, the field is not especially promising, as they do not purchase much in the way of stories, poems or special work outside of their regular contributors. The great mart for such wares is in New York city, but it is a market full of overhauling with good material, and the woman who wins success there must have something extra to offer. There are plenty of papers, magazines and syndicates to send one's writings to, and my advice to the woman who feels that she can and must write is to send what she is prompted to express to the publication in the north which she thinks her article most likely to suit. A knowledge of what these magazines and papers use can be gained by reading them.

Now, that Lent is near at hand, every girl of fashion begins to realize that during the last four months she hasn't slept much, that she has eaten a great many horrible rich things late at night, and that her complexion is not what it should be. In consequence, not exactly what the man who likes her best thinks they are, especially her temper.

Why shouldn't it be? That's the question. I'm not going to be fanatical and insist on broth and bed at 9 o'clock for these fair maidens, but I will advise that if they needn't be hothouse roses at all if they will just do one wholesome thing every twenty-four hours—that is, take a long, brisk walk. This is all a society girl needs to take her healthfully through her season.

Upon arising she, of course, takes her bath every morning, and after this and her breakfast, which, in consideration of the fact that she is a society girl, she should eat, and so forth of the night before, should be very light, she should go out, rain or shine, for her walk, which should never be less than two miles.

One can't withhold the German and rich food from a society girl, but I verily believe they could stand all this dissipation if they only take more exercise. This is all youth needs to keep it going, but without that everything in the human system goes wrong.

So few girls here take any exercise at all. They live in their carriages. Such a foolish, unhealthy fashion, and one not followed by any of Gotham's belles or the British maids who they imitate. I don't advocate angling, but I do think that all our southern women would do well to follow the lead of their English cousins in the matter of blood-bathing. This is a splendid athletic life that has made the English woman the mother of the most magnificent race of men in the world.

MAUDE ANDREWS.

SOCIETY NOTES.
 The Misses Mary and Annie Waldo, of Orange Lake, Fla., are typical representatives of the handsome womanhood of the south. Their home is in a small village in the heart of the great "orange belt," but they are society favorites in all the large towns and cities of their own state, and have many friends and admirers in Atlanta and through Georgia, where they have frequently visited. Both are brunettes, and their handsome faces and their becoming and fashionable attire always attract the striking figures wherever they chance to be.

The Misses Waldo are descendants of the famous family of South Carolina, and, besides possessing all the ancestral traits of their ancestors, are highly educated and accomplished. They are sisters of Mr. A. L. Waldo, one of the leading insurance men of this city.

The following little story about Mrs. Hoke Smith, in Kate Field's Washington, will be appreciated by the women of the south, who, like Mrs. Smith, were surprised with magenta in the meager days after the war: "Among the dresses in Mrs. Hoke Smith's wardrobe I will probably be seen seldom, for thereby hangs a story. While Mrs. Smith was in the scarlet fever quarantine in December she telegraphed to Atlanta for a gown to wear to the New Year's Day reception at the white house. The color was left to the modiste, and when the box arrived and Mrs. Smith saw the gown for the first time it gave her such a shock that she never saw another woman so pale as when she sees the fashionable shade of the season. 'I never should have selected that color in all the world,' Mrs. Smith says. 'It is the old pokeberry color of the time just after the war. We weren't as well off as we had been, south, and women had to resort to all sorts of devices to make a presentable appearance. If our mother wanted us to look particularly nice she would take a white ribbon or ribbon of silk or cloth and tint it with pokeberries, which yield a dye of exactly the prevailing shade. It was all the rage in the years after the war, and all we girls had to wear pokeberry ribbons. I used to detect it then, and I never haven't the pleasantest associations for me now.'"

Mrs. Smith, by the way, has most of her wardrobe made by the modiste here who sent this unbecoming message to her. This modiste takes great pride in the cabinet ladies

wardrobe, and has made her some charming gowns this season. One is a green and lilac-shaded silk, with both colors most becoming to Mrs. Smith's fair complexion. The short, puffed sleeves are of emerald green, shaded velvet, and the trimming is rich, cream lace.

This has been said to be the season of purple and fine lines. The first state dinner of the season by the president and Mrs. Cleveland established beyond a shadow of doubt that ermine is not only the leading fur in the fashionable world, but that it is a favorite one with the women of the administration. Without a single exception the wife of every cabinet officer rejoices in the possession of a wrap lined or trimmed with this fur, which but a season ago was the despair of dealers, as they could not induce customers to purchase it even at the most ridiculously low price. Now by the inscrutable caprice of fashion it is the furrier's turn to dictate, and the society woman's knobby part to meekly succumb, since she must keep up with the fashion at any cost. Not to possess some ermine, either as lining, trimming, muff or collar, is at once to be counted out of the fur world, and this fur used for outside garments by the elect of society, but it is cropping up in ballrooms, taking the place of mink and ermine as trimmings for gowns of heavy brocade and even the lighter, filmy materials used by younger people. Its use is confined to no special age, inasmuch as it is considered in the present season as appropriate for the debutante as well as the matron. "Now that ermine is once more fashionable," writes Kate Field, "it has, of course, come to be looked upon as very effective and becoming, without the slightest suggestion of stage property or of kinship to the robes of kingly tragic characters in trailing garments lined with royal cat fur, embellished by various devices of the costumer's art to simulate the costly genuine ermine tails."

The new king has appeared, and those shiny Brazilian beetles that shed light on evening corsages and wander around at their own erratic will are supplanted in the affections of the New York woman, says The New York Recorder. The chameleon has taken its place.

The amount of knowledge most people have concerning chameleons is required from the old story of the men who came to blows over the shade of one of the creatures.

A New York street clothing establishment has on exhibition in its window half a dozen chameleons. They are anchored to a push-covered board by means of a gold chain and little stick pin, and the men who are passing by are so much interested that they are intended for scarfpins.

One New York lady has one which she brought from Florida over a year ago. It is a great pet and quite tame, and the woman declares the chameleon recognizes her voice. It lives most of the time on a cushion in a warm place, and occasionally its sugar and water diet is varied by flies.

The musical evening of the coming week will be the lecture-recital Monday night, at the Edgewood Avenue theater, of Mr. Edward Baxter Perry, the blind pianist, who has been heard here upon one or two occasions before, and who made such a favorable impression upon the lovers of good music. Although blind, Mr. Perry asks no indulgence on that account of the critics, but that he be judged as though he were not blind. It is not often that the musician and lecturer are combined in so happy a manner as in the person of Mr. Perry, and those who had the pleasure of hearing him last winter say his concert proved most profitable and instructive. These two capacities, but that he is a poet and composer as well.

Mr. Perry's specialty is the lecture-recital; that is, a regular concert programme of plays, poems, and songs, accompanied by an informal lecture, centering chiefly about the compositions presented, but touching chiefly upon all points of interest in the lives and characters of the great masters, and running into the fundamental principles of art and aesthetics. In his remarks, Mr. Perry impresses upon his hearers, with strong and stirring emphasis, the dignity and value of music from a genuine standpoint, and the importance of the study of humanity, thus securing from his hearers a keener interest and a more profound attention. He furthermore gives in words his own interpretations of the works presented, with felicitous illustrations and suggestions so that for the first time in the experience of many the barriers go down between mere physical sound and soul, and the audience catches the inspiration and the earnest mood of the artist. As an aid to the student of music, Mr. Perry's recital is invaluable. The following is Mr. Perry's programme:

SchubertFantasie—The Wanderer.
 ChopinPolish Song
 ChopinPrelude, op. 28, Nos. 3 and 15.
 ChopinBallade, op. 23.
 "B" PerryThe Portent.
 E. B. PerryThe Portent.
 RubensteinBarcarolle, op. 64, No. 1.
 RubensteinStaccato Etude.

Mr. and Mrs. James M. Goldsmith have issued invitations to the marriage of their daughter, Ida Rovena, to Mr. Walter Lee McGill, on Tuesday evening, February 6th, at half-past 8 o'clock, at St. Luke's cathedral. The marriage will be one of great social interest. Miss Goldsmith is an extremely pretty, attractive girl, and she has many friends and a large family connection in this city. Mr. McGill is a young gentleman, who has won success in the world of business, and he is a great favorite in society.

Mr. and Mrs. Humphries Castleman have issued invitations to a dancing party in honor of their daughter, Miss Isabel Castleman, to be given on the evening of the 22d of February. Miss Castleman will have as her guests at this time: Miss Spencer, of New York; Miss Elise Castleman, of Louisville, and Miss Hattie Philmy, of Augusta. The entertainment will be one of the most elegant and brilliant ever given in the city of Atlanta.

Miss Nellie Van Winkle has issued invitations for a Shalimar party on Monday evening, at 8 o'clock. Miss Van Winkle is a charming hostess, and the affair is sure to be a delightful one.

Miss Sallie Bard, of Chelsea, Indian Territory, a bright and fascinating beauty, is visiting her cousin, Mrs. William Hamilton, at No. 62 Cone street. Miss Bard was formerly of Georgia, and her friends will be glad to welcome her back.

One of the most charming entertainments of the past week was the progressive euchre party given by Mrs. T. S. Lewis, at her delightful home on Jackson street, on Wednesday evening, at 8 o'clock. Miss Van Winkle was the charming hostess, and the affair is sure to be a delightful one.

The house was lighted by many pretty

Continued on Seventh Page.

Awarded Highest Honors World's Fair.

D. PRICE'S
Coam Baking Powder.

The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia; No Alum.
 Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

M. RICH & BROS.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS OF

Ladies' Wraps!

We have received some of the latest styles in Ladies' Capes and Wraps right from Paris and Berlin, and invite you to inspect the same.

NEW LACES! NEW EMBROIDERIES!

Embracing all the new and select patterns and novelties that can be found in foreign as well as the large markets of this country.

NEW GINGHAMS!

Scotch, English and French Gingham arriving every day. Some very pretty patterns, entirely new in design.

NEW EVENING GOODS!

In great variety. Our line is the most complete in Atlanta today. Elaborate in its beauty and design. New combinations, entirely different from last year, wonderfully pretty styles for Wedding Trousseaus, etc.

HALF-PRICE FOR

C-O-M-F-O-R-T-S

A pure cotton, large size Comfortable, worth \$1.50, at 98c.

Our \$2.25 Comfortables at \$1.57.

Our \$3 Comfortables at \$1.98.

Real Down Comfortables, large size, fine satin covering, were \$5.50, are now \$3.35.

Our Real Down Comfortables, largest size, with fine silk coverings, are reduced from \$10 and \$12.50 to \$7.90.

LADIES' SKIRTS!

PRICES CUT IN TWO.

Knit wool Skirts from 50c up. Alpaca Skirts, Sateen Skirts, Brilliant Skirts all go this week at 50c on the dollar.

CLOAKS

Are not all sold yet. We have a few nice ones left which will be almost given away this week. You can buy one at your own price.

We Are Slaughtering Prices in

FURNITURE

CARPETS!

Our spring purchases will be arriving on the first of the month.

To Make Room

For them we are clearing out our present stock at

50c on the Dollar.

If you have to furnish a room or a hotel, come and get our prices. We undersell all competition in the south.

M. RICH & BROS.

54 and 56 Whitehall St.

12, 14, 16, 18 and 20 E. Hunter St.

ATLANTA ELEVATOR CO.,
 OFFICE AND WORKS,
 Means Street W. and A. R.
 ATLANTA, GA.

ELEVATORS

WE

WON'T

DISAPPOINT

YOU.

Whatever be the outside clamor or given

cause, the expectation of our customers to

find the BEST quality for the LEAST money

at our store, must not be disappointed.

Whatever the times, this store aims for a

perfect stock and the best possible service.

Here you SHALL find the right—lowest

prices, not on one thing, but on the entire

stock—Clothes, Hats, Furnishings. The

shrewdest shopper can do as well in this

store as by wearing out shoe leather hunt-

ing advertised "bargains" (?)

A GENUINE bargain must be reasonable

in price, of BEST quality. Here you find

REAL bargains in either Clothes, Hats or

Furnishings.



Might as well swing to the tail of an elephant as to try to stop the buyers from flocking to our store.

GEO. MUSE CLOTHING CO

38 WHITEHALL ST.

Continued

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 Charles Lewis, B-
 Mr. Henry Lewis.

The marriage of
 and Miss M-
 Mrs. R. V. W-
 friends at the
 friends at the
 17 Wood-
 at 7 o'clock p. m.
 sing. The bride
 young lady, who
 friends in Atlanta
 will follow her
 Clara, Dr. Clark-
 much promise. D-
 Alabama, and M-
 of the bride: Mr.
 Miss Mary J. L-
 Miller, of Alabama
 sons. Delightful
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One of the most
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HAMBERMAN, JOHNSON & CO.

ON THE SLOPE.

A Glimpse of the Midwinter Exposition
Now Being Held

IN THE GOLDEN GATE PARK

Unique Buildings That Have Been
Erected There.

SOME OF THE MANY CONCESSIONS
That Attract the Visitor—It Is All Em-
blematic and Characteristic of the
Great Pacific Slope.

San Francisco, January 27.—At twenty minutes past 2 o'clock this afternoon Mrs. M. H. DeYoung touched the electric button and by that act the great California Midwinter International exposition was given life. California's dream had become a reality and the great multitude of people assembled there sent up a joyous shout that drowned even the booming of artillery.

Notwithstanding the fact the huge grand stand was alive with people, while thousands stood in the open space in front and paid respectful attention to the music and speeches. The grand stand was a mass of brilliant color. A thousand flags fluttered in the breeze and several hundred children, dressed in red, white and blue, waved the national emblem and sang patriotic songs.

It was at the close of the ceremony that DeYoung's speech that Mrs. DeYoung rose to set the machinery of the fair in motion by pressing an electric button. She was greeted with a cheer, when she stepped forward. As she stood with hand poised, there was a moment of dead silence, when her hand fell, and in an instance silence turned into

floor, opening into a roof garden containing many hardy outdoor plants of a California winter.

Next in size is the mechanical arts building, designed by Edward R. Swain. This building is 100 feet by 324, and in its construction the spirit of the architecture of the Indian temples has been skillfully adapted.

To the north of the central light tower and valley of flowers is the most uniquely attractive building of the group, designed by C. C. McDougall. It is to be a permanent feature of the park after it has served its purpose as a building of fine arts. At the southwest end of concert valley, beyond of public and promotion, the foreign department is substantial. The administration building is another work of A. Page Brown's, and combines Central Indian and Siamese features in a light, graceful structure, consisting of a central dome, over

FINE ARTS BUILDING.
An inclosed square corridor, with pavilions at the four corners. In these are located the offices of management, the department of publicity and promotion, the foreign department, assembly rooms, etc. Northward from this building, with the fine arts building forming the north side of the quadrangle, is situated the agricultural and horticultural building, designed by Samuel Newsom, in the old California museum style.

The five buildings around the terraced quadrangle leading to concert valley are the nucleus of the great number of county and concessionaires' structures, selected from a great number of applicants. Santa Barbara county has erected a handsome building, wherein is exhibited her principal products. The Chinese Six Companies, of San Francisco, have an oriental building of their own, fully 150 feet long and 90 feet wide, with a central courtyard, to be filled with rare Chinese flora. At one end there is a Chinese theater, and about the courtyard there is both a simplifying the manufacture of important Chinese productions. The structure is fantastically ornamented with carved dragons and brilliant red, yellow and blue flags flutter above the roof, from which a Chinese pagoda, copied from the celebrated tower at Nankin, rises some seventy feet. Most of the oriental exhibits at Chicago are found here, including "A Street in China."

Among the other concession features is the great Fifth wheel. Speaking of this wheel suggests mention of a very interesting incident which took place in connection with its construction the other day. During a temporary lull in the work of putting up the spider-like spokes of this wheel, a man was observed to climb up in the mass of timbers surrounding the base of the wheel. He was at first supposed to be a workman and no special attention was paid him. Presently, however, he clambered out on one of the lower spokes, and the crowd started to follow him. He was seen to be a workman and no special attention was paid him. Presently, however, he clambered out on one of the lower spokes, and the crowd started to follow him.

There was no trouble of any kind. At night, the grounds were lighted by electricity, and the crowd still lingered. An elaborate display of fireworks was given and at midnight, when the fair gates closed and the people started home, the largest and most successful celebration ever held on the Pacific coast was over.

There has been neither energy enterprise nor money lacking in inaugurating this wonderful presentation on the Pacific coast of America's greatness. There has been no effort in this connection to pattern after the Columbian exposition. The term "White City" will never be appropriately applied to this exposition. Mr. Graham's idea has been to let delicate tints predominate, and so to distribute and arrange these that the peculiar atmospheric effects of the California climate shall be utilized to enhance their harmony and increase their beauty. Warm tones are not necessary and the darkness of background afforded by the almost black foliage is a magnificent setting for the delicate tints which are to prevail.

There is a great deal of gold in the scheme of color, although not enough to give the architectural group the name of the "Golden City." Mr. Graham says that several of the buildings of this exposition surpass in perfection of detail and architectural development the buildings of the Columbian exposition.

It is interesting to the people of Atlanta, and the south who are now especially interested in the exposition which we ourselves are to have in the near future. It will be seen that this fair is not only a really grand affair, but there is every reason to believe that the Cotton States and International will surpass it. The midwinter is confined to about sixty acres, and, standing at full length, gave an exciting yell, which was answered by a group of friends near the volcano building. Of course, he came down the other way, and thus the first revolution of the great Fifth wheel. On reascending the ground he disclosed his identity, and was recognized as a sailor and rigger. He said he had made the trip to settle a bet that he would make the first trip around this great rotary construction.

One of the sensations of the exposition will be the famous diver, Kohana Makua, whose record as a long distance swimmer, deep diver and shark hunter, surpasses that of all aquatic wonders of the Pacific. It is Kohana Makua, who has kept alive the old shark hunting custom of the early kings of Hawaii. He is a really grand affair, but there is every reason to believe that the Cotton States and International will surpass it. The midwinter is confined to about sixty acres, and, standing at full length, gave an exciting yell, which was answered by a group of friends near the volcano building.

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M. NUSSBAUM DEAD.

Macon Loses One of Her Most Prom-
inent Citizens.

PARALYSIS INDUCED BY WORRY

The Meeting of the Southwestern Stock-
holders Approaches—Court Officials
Come Home—The Suicide Buried.

Macon, Ga., January 27.—(Special).—Mr. M. Nussbaum died this morning between 2 and 3 o'clock from the effects of a stroke of paralysis he received last night about 11 o'clock. He lived barely more than three hours after he was first attacked. He had retired to bed for the night only a short time when the stroke fell upon him. He had been in perfect health and had no premonition of the impending doom. He was down town yesterday, ate a hearty dinner and last evening went to the synagogue for awhile. The paralysis affected the brain. He became unconscious from the moment of the attack and remained so until he died, surrounded by relatives and attended by physicians.

The deceased was born in Bavaria and had lived in Macon nearly thirty years. He was about sixty-five years old. Mr. Nussbaum was one of Macon's best known and most highly esteemed citizens. For many years he was a large and prosperous wholesale dry goods and notions business. He became quite wealthy and invested largely in real estate. At one time he bought the crown house and owned other valuable property. Nussbaum and his wife, Mrs. Nussbaum, had a handsome five-story building on the corner of Cherry and Third streets, where they conducted their mammoth business. On the first floor of this building, Nussbaum retained the building and conducted the business there for years under the firm name of M. Nussbaum & Co. He was a man of great energy and business ability, and was respected by all who knew him.

Miss Laura Bosworth was introduced to her on the subject of Dr. C. K. Chapman, that at no time had he ever said anything to her on the subject of Dr. C. K. Chapman. Miss Laura Bosworth testified that on the Sunday following Christmas, 1892, while riding with Dr. Chapman, he had said that he would know when shown additional facts. The state then offered a certified copy of the motion for continuance made by Dr. J. B. Hinkle in June, 1893, as a hindrance to the evidence of Dr. A. B. Hinkle on his trial. The defense consented to its introduction.

All the Evidence In.
At 11:30 o'clock a. m. both the state and the defense announced that they had agreed. These speeches by each side were agreed on, the court not limiting the time of the speeches. Arguments for the state were agreed on, to be made by Colonel E. F. Hinton, opening, and Messrs. Hudson and B. Hinkle, closing. For the defense Judge Fort was to open and to be followed by Colonel Little and Judge Twigg.

The court took a recess until 1:45 a. m. at which time arguments by the state were assigned to begin. Long before the hour the crowd began to assemble at the courthouse to catch the first words of the speeches in the celebrated Hinkle case. Every seat was taken and additional chairs and benches were put in. A large majority of those present were ladies. As no standing was allowed there was a rush for seats. Some persons arrived an hour and a half ahead of time. The scene of the opening of court was one of deepest interest and will long be remembered. Just to the left of the jury sat the family and relatives of the prisoner, while near the center of the jury were the two Drs. Hinkle, with their counsel. Immediately to their right and nearly in front of the judge, sat the state's counsel, and behind them the brothers of the late Dr. Worsham, his widow, heavily veiled, her brother, John R. Shaw, and other relatives of the family. Judge Fish announced the order of the speeches. The state was to open, then two speeches from the defense, a reply by the state, then another speech by the defense and the conclusion by the state. At 2 o'clock the jury filed in amid a solemn hush.

Argument Begins.
Colonel Edgar F. Hinton opened the argument for the state, and spoke for two and a half hours. Judge Fort opened for the defense, and spoke for one hour and a half. At 6 o'clock he suggested to the court that he desired to suspend for a recess. Accordingly Judge Fish, after consulting the jury, adjourned the court until the morning. The jury was ordered to return to the court at 10 o'clock on Monday.

At 10 o'clock, when Judge Fort will resume his argument. Judge Fort will be followed by Colonel C. B. Hudson, who is booked for a great speech, himself, and then Colonel Little, one of the ablest lawyers of the Georgia bar, will be heard, followed by Judge Twigg and Robert L. Berner in conclusion. The speeches will run over into Tuesday and then the verdict.

RAMSEY IS AT LARGE.
The Sheriff and Posse Are Hunting for Him but He Is Well Hidden.

Dalton, Ga., January 27.—(Special).—Bob Ramsey, of Spring Place, who shot and killed D. W. Deck at Bryant's livery stable here last night, has not been caught. The sheriff and several possses are still hunting for him. Little is known of the circumstances of the killing, as one of the parties to it is dead. The other is a fugitive from justice and there were no immediate witnesses. Ramsey, who is a fugitive from justice, was seen by a man named Deck, who was foreman of the livery stable, would not let him have it, as he was drunk. There were several persons near, and from their evidence before the coroner's jury that body found a verdict of willful murder. Deck's friends will offer a reward for Ramsey's capture and will be paid here tomorrow afternoon. He was an excellent citizen, quiet and well behaved. He leaves a mother and five sisters.

FOUGHT TO THE DEATH.
One Fleming Was Killed and the Other Is In Jail.

Bristol, Tenn., January 27.—(Special).—The following special from Norton, Va., was received here today: "Deed Swindle and Halal the surviving officer who participated in the battle with the Fleming brothers in West Virginia last Saturday, returned today. They are very much discouraged. Hale received a pistol ball in the upper part of his forehead and Swindle has a large hole through his neck. The survivors report a thrilling encounter and a fight to the death. Calvin Fleming's body will not be brought to Wise county for interment. He was buried in the vicinity where he fell. He was a fine fellow, as reported. He is now in jail near the place where the fight occurred and is improving from the terrible wound he received. He is soon able to travel and requisition papers can be obtained. The story of the massacre of the Mullins family will be told again."

For some time past United States marshals from the district of Virginia have been working on the case, but with no results. Although it has been positively known that there was a gang of outlaws, either in the Black mountains or in the Kentucky mountains, who were counterfeiting money and robbing the stage, who was hanged at Wise Court house, Va., last fall, the identity of the gang has not been ascertained.

Train Robbers Convicted.
Newport, Ark., January 27.—The jury in the case of Thomas Brady, on trial for participating in the recent robbery of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain train at Oil Creek, Ark., and also for the robbery of the Conductor McNally, of the train, this morning brought in a verdict of guilty of both charges. The murder verdict is of the first degree. Sentence of death was pronounced by Judge Butler. The principal evidence was given by a confessing member of the gang, named Padgett. A jury is now being secured for the trial of the other members of the band.

A. B. HINKLE'S HAT.

McArthur Testifies to Breaks in It and a Lump on Hinkle's Head.

MISS BOSWORTH ON THE STAND

She Says Dr. Chapman Did Tell Her He Would Know Worsham's Knacks If He Saw Them.

Americus, Ga., January 27.—(Special).—The first two hours of today's session of court in the Hinkle trial were consumed in able arguments of Messrs. Berner, Little and Twigg as to admitting the testimony of the defense, concerning Worsham's expressions of good will toward the Hinkles on the day of the killing. Judge Fish adhered to his decision excluding it. Deputy Sheriff McArthur was then put up by the defense, in rebuttal of Judge Matthews's evidence as to the hat of Dr. A. B. Hinkle. The witness said the hat in evidence had been in the sheriff's safe, protected by a combination lock, since January 3, 1893. The safe could only be opened by the sheriff and deputy. He saw the hat the night of the killing; looked at the breaks in its crown and felt a lump on A. B. Hinkle's head. He did not take charge of the hat that night. He thought it was the same hat. He examined both the hat and Hinkle's head closely the second day afterward. He had permitted none but counsel to examine the hat since that time. It was not in the custody of the sheriff until after the commitment trial.

The witnesses noticed a break in the hat crown when they saw it before the trial. Miss Laura Bosworth was introduced to her on the subject of Dr. C. K. Chapman, that at no time had he ever said anything to her on the subject of Dr. C. K. Chapman. Miss Laura Bosworth testified that on the Sunday following Christmas, 1892, while riding with Dr. Chapman, he had said that he would know when shown additional facts. The state then offered a certified copy of the motion for continuance made by Dr. J. B. Hinkle in June, 1893, as a hindrance to the evidence of Dr. A. B. Hinkle on his trial. The defense consented to its introduction.

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FOUGHT TO THE DEATH.
One Fleming Was Killed and the Other Is In Jail.

Bristol, Tenn., January 27.—(Special).—The following special from Norton, Va., was received here today: "Deed Swindle and Halal the surviving officer who participated in the battle with the Fleming brothers in West Virginia last Saturday, returned today. They are very much discouraged. Hale received a pistol ball in the upper part of his forehead and Swindle has a large hole through his neck. The survivors report a thrilling encounter and a fight to the death. Calvin Fleming's body will not be brought to Wise county for interment. He was buried in the vicinity where he fell. He was a fine fellow, as reported. He is now in jail near the place where the fight occurred and is improving from the terrible wound he received. He is soon able to travel and requisition papers can be obtained. The story of the massacre of the Mullins family will be told again."

For some time past United States marshals from the district of Virginia have been working on the case, but with no results. Although it has been positively known that there was a gang of outlaws, either in the Black mountains or in the Kentucky mountains, who were counterfeiting money and robbing the stage, who was hanged at Wise Court house, Va., last fall, the identity of the gang has not been ascertained.

Train Robbers Convicted.
Newport, Ark., January 27.—The jury in the case of Thomas Brady, on trial for participating in the recent robbery of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain train at Oil Creek, Ark., and also for the robbery of the Conductor McNally, of the train, this morning brought in a verdict of guilty of both charges. The murder verdict is of the first degree. Sentence of death was pronounced by Judge Butler. The principal evidence was given by a confessing member of the gang, named Padgett. A jury is now being secured for the trial of the other members of the band.

MAINTAIN TALK TODAY.

The Injured Stranger at the Hospital
Much Better Yesterday.

THE DETECTIVES HAVE FOUND A CLUE.

Brags Washington, Illustrations of Names,
but Wicked of Character, Under Ar-
rest—Other Police Items.

The injured Texas ranchman at the Grady hospital showed such a marked improvement yesterday that the physicians expressed the hope that he will be able to converse intelligently today, and thus solve the mystery of the case.

The improvement in his condition yesterday was such a marked improvement that the physicians had almost despaired of saving him, and were only giving him every necessary attention, not from any hope of saving him, but from a sense of duty. The least hope was for him to save his life; they had little or no hope of saving his intellect. But yesterday's change gave them reason to hope that not only his life but his mind may be saved.

Mr. Scrivener was much more pert yesterday than he has yet shown himself, and his talk, while not intelligent, was far more vigorous. The detectives that have been working on the case were notified by the hospital physicians that the injured man may be able to talk this morning.

The gang of white burglars arrested a few days ago by the Atlanta police, has been made an exception, been convicted at Marietta.

One of the leaders of the gang, a man named Sooter, was given twenty years on the Georgia penitentiary. Another, a man named Sooter, was given twenty years on the Georgia penitentiary. Another, a man named Sooter, was given twenty years on the Georgia penitentiary.

The treatment that Judge Guber is according to reports who indulged in recreations peculiar to their fraternity at the river last Tuesday has given hope to those that have not yet appeared before him for trial. Two cases were disposed of yesterday, each being fined \$50 and costs. It is said that there will be at least two scores of cases before the judge is ended. The bailiffs are making daily visits to the city prison, where many names have been furnished them.

Brags Washington is the illustrious name of a negro porter who at present appears to be particularly disreputable. Brags has been filling the mental function of porter at the Grady hospital, where he has been for some time. He has been filling the mental function of porter at the Grady hospital, where he has been for some time.

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HELD FOR MURDER.

Eugene Byers Is Committed to Jail
Trial on that Charge.

STRONG EVIDENCE AGAINST HIM

Mrs. Donaldson Visits Her Husband at
They Become Reconciled—He Prom-
ises to Return Home.

Birmingham, Ala., January 27.—(Special).—The preliminary trial of Eugene Byers, charged with murdering and robbing his cousin, Eugene Walker, the United States sergeant who was his guest at the time, was concluded today and the defendant was remanded to jail without bail. The chain of evidence seems to lack no link whatever to bind Byers to one of the most atrocious murders ever committed here. He stoutly protests his innocence and says he will prove it.

Have Kissed and Made Up.
Tonight Mrs. Lila Donaldson, the little woman from Rome, Ga., went to the jail and had an interview with her husband, who was arrested last night charged with having deserted her.

The interview terminated evidently to the satisfaction of both, as Mrs. Donaldson went immediately to the office of Judge McDavid and had the case against her husband dismissed. They went to the hotel together and to the home of Mrs. Donaldson. It is believed that Donaldson is going to employment, became despondent and left his family with his wife's father without saying goodbye, being ashamed to acknowledge to them the fact of his poverty.

A Monument for Foreary.
Gadsden, Ala., January 27.—(Special).—At the meeting of the Elmer Samsom camp of Confederate veterans in this city, suitable resolutions were passed on the death of W. H. Foreary. It was also decided that with the help of other camps a monument will be raised to erect a suitable monument in commemoration of his many gallant and heroic deeds during the war and for his devotion to his people since.

Populists in Ketchikan.
Gadsden, Ala., January 27.—(Special).—The populists met in mass meeting here today. There were about 200 present, of which fifty were organized democrats. Only 12 populists were present. Captain W. H. Beeson was nominated for representative and George F. Gaither for state senator from this district. Four commissioners and a county superintendent of education were nominated. The delegates were instructed to vote for Kolb. Resolutions were passed endorsing Congressman Denson in regard to everything he had done up to date. The mass meeting has decreased by half from what it was in 1892.

A Large Contract.
Birmingham, Ala., January 27.—(Special).—The Howard Iron works of this city has closed a contract with the city government



SARGE PLUNKETT.

The Old Man Is Watching the Movements of the Farmer.

THE BLUEBIRDS SAY SPRING IS HERE

A Talk with Mechanics on the Evils of Labor Saving Implements, and Other Matters of Interest.

Written for The Constitution.

The voice of the plowman is heard in the land, the mellow stubble is being turned, and the bluebirds are courting and building of homes.

I guess that never before in this section did the birds begin to mate and build their nests so early as they have this year. A month ago the bluebirds were chirping and carrying the straws to build their little nests. These birds may be fooled, but any how we can all thank the Lord for the mildest winter we have ever had. True, we have had a few mighty cold days, but not a bit of real severe weather has come upon us as yet. The cold days have been bright with sunshine and calm sea winds; no snow has come upon us, not much rain, and so it is no wonder that the farmers are going to work with a springtime vim.

It makes me wonder, though, as I watch these farmers bringing out their implements for the year's work and I see how little has been the advance in this line, when compared with the progress in other lines of work. The same little plow stock and humped-back mule go together with the scanty harness which were in vogue forty years ago. This is not so in any other line of work. Agriculture, the very thing that should advance in the saving of labor by inventions and improvements, has lagged while the mechanics have run clear away. One mechanic now does the work that it used to take four or five men to do, and no night is known if the work is plentiful. This should be reversed to make the country prosperous. The whirr of machinery should be heard in the fields instead of in the workshops, and if night is to be turned into day for the purpose of labor, it is the fields that should sparkle with the electric lights and bustle with man's best energy. I would like to see the carpenters again pushing their jackplanes, mortising their tenons, busy over the fancy scolloping of buildings, while in the fields great machines turned the sods, planted and harvested the crops and turned the night into day at the production of bread, meat and other indispensable needs of life. Then you would see prosperity. Then there would be no howlings in the land. That there is too much labor-saving in other things and not enough in agriculture, is as plain as the nose on your face. What we want is to go slow in other things and find ways to have one man do the work of four or five men in the fields as well, or better, than it is done today. Do this and your genius benefits the world; do this and you have solved a greater problem than "the negro problem," the Jewish wallian muddle or any other muddle. An overproduction of meat and bread might hurt the world, but I don't believe it.

Me and Brown were standing down at the Central crossing looking at the big "mogul" engine yesterday, an dwe were plum carried away with its immensity. Brown mentioned that we could remember when little bits of engines that three or four stout fellows could have thrown off the track, were used on this same road. At that time ten and twelve freight boxes were a good train and the boxes were not half what they are now. These big "moguls" carry forty mammoth freight boxes in comparison to old-time boxes, but as we talked and admired, an old railroad worker walked up to where we were and told us we were wicked to admire such a machine. "That engine," said the railroad, "is death to the railroad worker. That one engine cuts out five men out of work." This may be a little exaggerated, but we all know that it is true to a great extent, and yet the railroads are going into bankruptcy every day. Whatever lessens the employment of railroaders hurts the railroad, is what this old man told us, and he says that the principle will hold good through all the industries of the world. There must be workers and work to make the world prosperous, is this old man's notion. No one railroad company can get a monopoly on these great improvements, and so competition even the thing up with the disadvantage of putting loafers on the world.

Me and Brown were glad to get away from this old man, but we didn't get away much when we went up to a lumber concern and watched the machines fixing up a house complete right there in their shop. There were a lot of loafing carpenters around there and they sang a more doleful song than the railroad, if anything. A talkative lot of these loafing carpenters says that once these loafers spent money with the merchant. They bought food from the grocer and clothing from the dry goods men, and the money went flying around to give cheer. There has nothing been gained by these machine owners, for competitors kept up with them in the "great improvements" and the profits were no greater than under the old system. Shoemakers, tailors, ironworkers—all workmen, sing this same doleful tune of being cut out of work by these labor-saving implements, and yet such things stir clear of agricultural pursuits to a distressing extent. In the fields is where this labor saving genius must get, or else let rust his labor in other lines. The balance of the world can't keep so far in advance of the farmer and keep healthy—we must all go along sorter together, and remember that the poor are with us always.

While I know that the farmers should stir to keep up and ahead of the balance of the world in cheap production, yet it always makes me feel like an old friend had died to see the old things cast aside. Brown is the same way, and this morning when we run across an old spinning wheel and loom piled away with other plunder, I could not keep him from reciting the following ode of his own:

Neglected old wheel—a victim to progress—Piled away with the loom you are left to decay: How strange does it seem to find you so humble—A pair of companions who had such a sway.

Old wheel! How I've watched a dear one who twirled you! Seaming I see her, and see as it slips, The soft roll of cotton or wool she is holding—Out into thread from her deft finger tips.

Nor must I forget your sad old companion! Neglected old loom—so great in your day—Could you not tell us many a story, If you could relate what you've heard of lovers say?

For under the sound of your lumber and battle, Lovers were made to repeat o'er and o'er, Their stories of love—and lost the sweet answer—In the thumps of your treadles down on the floor.

Rest here together—too bungly and slow To have you a place in such a fast age, But the thoughtless who scorn and sneer as they pass you May never end up with such a life's page.

SARGE PLUNKETT.

A Pleasant Lemon Tonic.

For biliousness, constipation, malaria and the grip.

For indigestion, sick and nervous headaches, take Lemon Elixir.

Ladies, for natural and thorough organic regulation, take Lemon Elixir.

Dr. Moxley's Lemon Elixir is prepared from the fresh juice of lemons combined with other vegetable liver tonics and cathartics. 50c and \$1 bottles at druggists. Prepared only by Dr. H. Moxley, Atlanta, Ga.

Mothers' Friend

Is a scientifically prepared liniment—every ingredient of recognized value, and in constant use by the medical profession. These ingredients are combined in a manner hitherto unknown, and WILL DO all that is claimed for it, AND MORE. It shortens Labor, Lessens Pain, Diminishes Danger to Life of Mother and Child.

Sent by Express on Receipt of Price, \$1.50 per Bottle. Book to "MOTHERS" mailed FREE, containing voluntary testimonials. Sold by All Druggists. BRADFORD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.

LEADERS ARE WE THE HOW---AND WHY.



"I tell you, Mariah, I've been living in Atlanta high onto forty years, and I never seen such a pretty store as them shoefellers—McKELDIN & CARLTON—has on Whitehall street. It does beat 'em all, sure."

Effects have causes. The causes that have created a shoe business without precedent in this city are brains, push and truth. In shoes we permit no competition to equal the range of sorts, to surpass in excellence the fine qualities or to approach the cheapness at which we sell them. There's positive comfort in shopping at a store where no sales person can be paid for working off old stock. There's no old stock here to be worked off. There's no new stock here that has to be worked off—but to further induce you to buy of us, we give gratuitously, \$25 in gold to the party holding the lucky key. With every purchase of shoes or hats we give a key—one of which will unlock the safe containing the \$25. Possibly you'll be the lucky one—get good shoes and the \$25, too.

McKeldin & Carlton, 23 Whitehall. 45 Peachtree

"TO SAVE TIME IS TO LENGTHEN LIFE DO YOU VALUE LIFE?" THEN USE **SAPOLIO**

DO YOU KNOW THAT "OLD COLONY" IS THE Best SHOE for MEN "QUEEN & CRESCENT" For LADIES?

We are SOLE OWNERS of these celebrated brands, and sell them to DEALERS in ANY QUANTITY—ANY SIZE. We carry a superb line of other shoes, and can give inducements not to be found elsewhere. Give us your orders.

COLEMAN, BURDEN & WARTHEN CO. ATLANTA, GA.

ANHEUSER-BUSCH BEER

AWARDED THE HIGHEST SCORE OF AWARDS at CHICAGO WORLD'S FAIR on OCTOBER 28th, 1893, with medal and diploma for PURITY, BRILLIANCY, FLAVOR and HIGHEST COMMERCIAL IMPORTANCE. "NOT NOW CHEAP, BUT NOW GOOD" Is the motto of ANHEUSER-BUSCH BREWING ASSOCIATION, St. Louis, Mo.

THE McNEAL PAINT AND GLASS CO. 114-116 Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Ga. Manufacturers and Dealers in Painters' Supplies.

Exchange Hotel. Newly Furnished, Gas, Electric Bells, Baths and Closets ON EACH FLOOR. Service: Unsurpassed. Rates \$1.50 per day. No. 167 MARIETTA STREET. Opposite Brady-Miller Stables. SPECIAL RATES TO BOARDERS.

THE NEW EDISON PHONOGRAPH

SOLD OUTRIGHT. ORDERS FOR COMPLETE OUTFITS FILLED PROMPTLY DIRECT FROM EDISON WORKS, ORANGE, N. J. The only authorized dealer in Phonographs and Supplies for Georgia, Alabama and Florida, under the authority of the North American Phonograph Company. THOMAS A. EDISON, PRESIDENT. The public are invited to offices and showrooms, 13, 14, 15 and 23 Gould Building, Atlanta, Ga. Send for new catalogue. MORRIS SLATTERY.

THE KEELEY INSTITUTE

FOR THE CURE OF LIQUOR, OPIUM, MORPHINE, COCAINE, TOBACCO and CIGARETTE HABITS. Endorsed by the United States Government. For information address Keeley Institutes. Correspondence strictly confidential. ATLANTA, GA. and AUGUSTA, GA.

We have some beautiful silver novelties for euchre prizes. When looking around for something of the kind call in and see **MAIER & BERKELE**

31 and 93 Whitehall Street

Look Out!

For bargains in all grades Chamber, Parlor and Office furniture during the coming week.

25 Beautiful Silk Tapestry Parlor Suits and fancy pieces.

Just opened—The cheapest and handsomest Upholstery work in the South—\$100, \$150, \$200, \$250 and \$300 Parlor, Chamber and Dressing-room Suits can be bought for

Fifty Cents on the Dollar of Factory Cost!

Oak Suits \$13.50, \$15 and \$20, worth double the price.

500 Spring Beds and Mattresses. 1,000 Odd Chairs at your own price!

P. H. SNOOK & SON. COAL \$1.50!

and up. Send in your order and try us and be convinced that we sell the best and most elegant coal to be had, or have your money refunded if this statement is not true.

PHONE No. 203. **SCIPLE SONS.**

BUY ANTHRACITE, MONTEVALLO, JELLICO, SPLINT, FROM

R. O. CAMPBELL; Yards—Magnolia Street and E. T. Va. and Ga. Railroad. Telephone 324. Office—3 Edgewood Avenue, corner Peachtree. Telephone 1023. WRITE FOR PRICES.

Mill, Railroad, Machine Shop —AND— Mining Supplies. Metal and Woodworking MACHINERY. Corrugated, V Crimped and Standing Seam Roof.

The Brown & King Supply Company.

Wrought Iron Pipe, Fittings and Brass Goods. Pipe cut to Specifications. Asbestos Pipe Covering and Cement. Leather and Rubber Belting, Hose, Packing, Etc. 47 and 49 S. BROAD STREET.

"highland" and "blakemore"

fine old whiskeys—bottled at the distilleries—something exceptionally good—in full quart bottles—no room to kick on these whiskeys—come on now—the trade supplied by

bluthenthal & bickart.

"b. & b.," wholesale whiskeys, etc.,

phone 378—marietta and forsyth sts.

"canadian club," "old oscar pepper" (o. o. p.) "four aces" whiskey.

Children cry for **Cheneys Expectorant**

"THE BEST IS ALWAYS THE BEST,"

Call and see what we can do before you purchase elsewhere. We are a home institution and by patronizing us you will be indirectly helping yourselves. **May Mantel Co.,** 15, 117, 119 West Mitchell Street.

OPIUM

and Whiskey Habits cured at home without pain. Book of particulars sent FREE. Dr. M. M. WOOD, Atlanta, Ga. Office 104 1/2 Whitehall St.

Before Buying a Vehicle SEE

JAMES E. HICKEY,

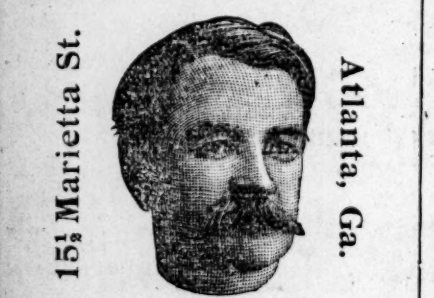
FINE DISPLAY OF

BROUGHAMS, VICTORIAS, EXTENSION TOPS, SPRING WAGONS, and HARNESS of every Description; Also FARM WAGONS and DRAYS, HORSE BLANKETS, STORM COVERS, FUR and PLUSH ROBES. No. 27 West Alabama Street.

Diamonds, Watches.

Fine Goods at Lowest Possible Prices. **A. L. DELKIN CO.,** No. 69 Whitehall Street.

DR. W. W. BOWES



15 1/2 Marietta St. Atlanta, Ga.

SPECIALIST

—IN— CHRONIC, NERVOUS, SKIN

—AND— BLOOD DISEASES

In both sexes. Consultation at the office free. Medicines sent by express in plain box anywhere. Diseases of the Liver and Digestive Organs. Diseases of the Nervous System. Nervous Debility. Impaired Vital Powers. Vital Losses. Impotency. Mental Debility and Wasting from various causes and excessive nervous prostration. Paralysis, Consumption, Blood and Skin Diseases. Syphilis, Scrofula, Erysipelas, Ulcers. Ulcerated Throat, Mouth and Tongue, Eczema and Skin and Face Eruptions. Kidney and Bladder Diseases. Cystitis, Frequency in Passing Water. Varicose Hemorrhoids. Gleet. The troubles of young and middle-aged men properly treated. Strictly confidential. Twenty years' experience. The best of references. Send stamp for question lists, maps and female. Terms reasonable.

DR. W. W. BOWES, 15 1/2 Marietta Street, Atlant, Ga

KEELY COMPANY

Phrasing is Powerless to describe the incoming Spring bargains. Importers and manufacturers everywhere are on the anxious seat. The merchant-buyer who goes into the market with ready cash can command marvelous values. That's the history of these. You can appreciate them without being talked and coaxed into doing so. Every item appeals to your prudence.

Three cases best Indigo Prints. Large and fine variety Spring dress styles. Your choice. **5c**

The Muslin Underwear furore continues with unabated vigor. Here's the revised list. The lots can't last very much longer.



Women's fine good Muslin Drawers, wide hem and cluster of tucks. Four pieces only sold to one buyer. **25c**

Women's fine good Muslin Drawers, wide hem, frill of Hamburg and cluster of tucks. Four pieces only sold to one buyer. **49c**

Women's fine good Muslin Drawers, wide hem, frill of showy pattern embroidery, plaits above. Four pieces only sold to one buyer. **63c**

Women's good Muslin Skirts, extra full length, frill at bottom, trimmed with filmy Italian lace. Four pieces only sold to one buyer. **49c**

Women's good Muslin Skirts, full length, cambric frill at bottom, trimmed with wide, neat Hamburg. Four pieces only sold to one buyer. **63c**

Women's good Muslin Skirts, full length, wide hem, neat embroidery ruffle, cambric plaits above. Four pieces only sold to one buyer. **75c**

Women's good Muslin Chemises, yoke of exquisite all-over embroidery, bands trimmed with fine lace. Four pieces only sold to one buyer. **49c**

Women's good Muslin Chemises, yoke of wide, neat Hamburg edge, feather banding between neck and sleeves, trimmed with embroidery. Four pieces only sold to one buyer. **63c**

Women's good Cambric Corset Covers, high and surplice neck, yoke of lace, beading and ribbon; arm-holes trimmed with Swiss inserting and back and front trimmed with dainty edging, 75c, 63c and. **49c**

Women's good Muslin Gowns, yoke of clusters of fine plaits, full sleeves and deep cuffs; yoke, cuffs and collar feather stitched. Four pieces only sold to one buyer. **75c**

Women's good Muslin Gowns, yoke of clustered tucking, frills and ruffles of embroidery around neck and down front, full sleeves and embroidery on cuffs. Four pieces only sold to one buyer. **85c**

Four popular brands Bleached Domestic: "Fruit of the Loom," "Lonsdale," "Hope" and "Rival." Worth 10c, our price **5c**

Business Reasons govern here. No waiting for annual inventory to learn our stock. We study it daily. These bargains come by foresight, not hindsight. These are prices that would have seemed impossible and preposterous three months ago.

Nainsook Checks, a great assortment of styles, and just the stuff to keep the needle employed for the Spring sewing. **7½c**

Inde Linon, a soft, smooth material, warranted 40 inches wide, this lot cannot be duplicated later on, worth 15c; our price. **7½c**

Three thousand yards Swiss Embroidery—edgings and insertions—different widths and many designs. Fresh from over-sea mills. **12½c**

Five thousand yards Torchon Laces. They are all new. An assortment of styles that has never been equaled hereabout, from 5c up to. **15c**

Just sixty pieces genuine Scotch Ginghams. A full range of choice patterns. No matter what may transpire this price is the lowest for imported Scotch Ginghams. **19c**

American Ginghams with graces that Glasgow never imagined. A host of these are crowding to the front, 12½c and. **10c**

One thousand yards double-width Spring Dress Goods. Select patterns embracing latest productions for the coming season. **5c**

See! See! See! See our White, Black and Beige Bourdon Laces, Bands and demi Flouncings; see the grand line of sheer Egyptian Dimities; see the beautiful Printed Ducks; see the dreamy Mousselines—elegance in every fold; see the large dot Veilings and our wonderful outspread of fine Embroideries.

KEELY COMPANY

THE FAIR

"Money-Saving Sale!"
"CURE FOR HARD TIMES!"
"Don't Scowl! Get the Hot Bargains Now!"

We keep our store the same busy place the year round. Why? Because we offer goods cheaper than other people do. Now, see what we have for you tomorrow. Many things at half price and LESS!

Buttermilk Complexion Soap 5c a cake.

On the Dry Goods Side!

Red Twilled Flannel 25c a yard, was 50c.

Gentlemen's 4-ply Linen Collars 5c.

At 2½c a Yard
A mixed lot of 10c, 15c and 25c Cotton Cloths.

At 5c a Yard
Odd lot of printed Dress Goods and Wrapper Goods.

At 8c a Yard
Large assortment of fine Ginghams, yard wide, Silkoline and Irish Linens.

At 10c a Yard
Assorted lot White Goods, French Ginghams, Satines, Etc., all worth double the sale price.

Ladies' Muslin Underwear.

No line like this! No bargains shown elsewhere! All lock-stitch, perfect fitting garments, money-saving prices!

25c for ladies' muslin garments, worth 60c.

33c for ladies' muslin garments, worth 74c.

50c for ladies' muslin garments, worth 98c.

\$1 for ladies' muslin garments, worth \$1.50.

\$1.24 for ladies' muslin garments, worth \$2.

Bats of ladies' woolen Underwear that we must close out now—half price. Ask for them.

"THE FAIR" Corset 50c. R. & G. Corsets 75c. P. D. Corsets \$1.50.

All \$1 Kid Gloves 75c, fitted and warranted.

All \$1.25 Kid Gloves \$1, fitted and warranted.

All \$1.50 Kid Gloves \$1.25, fitted and warranted.

More of the 50c Gloria Umbrellas.

Stationery Specialties.

Ink 4c, Mucilage 4c, Box Paper 10c, Le Page's Glue 9c, Lead Pencils 15c doz., Linen Note Paper and best Envelopes 5c package.

Writing Tablets for 5c, 10c, 15c and 19c. Shelf Paper 5c doz.

Grocery Specialties.

Pearline 4c, Arm and Hammer Soda 5c lb. Ammonia 10c, Enamel Polish 5c, Shoe Polish 10c, Ivory Soap 8c (large cake).

In Our New China Store,

Down Stairs, South Room.

New line of Blue Ware—cut prices. Drip Coffee Pots 98c.

Sauce Pans 24c, Dish Pans 98c, Pie Plates 22c, Rice Boilers 63c, Spoons 24c.

CHINA—New Stock! Larger than ever, cheaper than ever.

"Hard time prices."

Imported China Dinner Sets, complete \$25.

China Dinner Sets, 100 pieces, decorated, \$15.

Egg Shell Cups and Saucers \$1 set.

Carlsbad dinner plates 98c set.

Cups and Saucers, (Monday only) 5c.

Glass Fish Globes, new, \$1 up.

Tumblers 48c doz.

Silver's patent Roaster \$1.25.

Tinware.

Dish Pans 25c, Pie Plates 4c, Coffee Pots 10c, Sifters 18c, Strainers 3c, Dippers 5c, Towel Arms 15c, Aluminum Graters 74c.

Specialties.

Fire Sets \$1, were \$1.48, Dish Mops 10c, Coat Hooks 25c, Cake Boxes 74c, Shovels 5c, Towel Arms 15c, Aluminum Graters 74c.

The Fair, "The best goods at the least cost to you."

One price—plain figures—always right.

THE ATLANTA HOUSEFURNISHING CO.

57 PEACHTREE STREET.

Headquarters for fine China, Lamps, Lamp Shades, Lamp Wicks, Lamp Burners, Hotel Goods, Bar Goods and General Housefurnishing Supplies.

Our China Department is the largest in the South.

Haviland China breakfast, dinner and tea sets combined at very low prices.

Beautiful after dinner coffees, newest designs.

Carlsbad China, English China and American China. We can suit you.

Crown China fruit saucers. **4c**

Crown China tea plates. **5c**

Crown China festoon plates. **9c**

10-inch flat plates. **15c**

Cream pitchers. **10c**

Cups and saucers, per set. **40c**

White covered dishes. **50c**

Decorated dinner plates, in Wedgwood.

China, per set. **50c**

Decorated cups and saucers, per set. **75c**

CHAMBER SETS IN ALL STYLES.

Real hand painted chamber sets, 10 pieces. **\$3.98**

Beautiful decorated chamber sets, 10 pieces. **4.25**

TINWARE.

Tin water dippers, tin coffee pots, tin buckets, tin boilers, tin cake pans, tin baking pans and tin cups. Tin toilet sets \$1.25.

GLASSWARE OF ALL KINDS.

NEW GOODS ARRIVING DAILY.

Come to see us. Polite attention. Out-of-town customers warmly welcomed. Their orders carefully attended to.

The Atlanta Housefurnishing Company.

57 PEACHTREE STREET.

Byck Bros & Co.

27 Whitehall Street.

Special Announcement
FOR THIS WEEK.

OUR SALE on cloth-top button shoes still continues. Any cloth-top button or lace shoe in our house that formerly was \$2, we will sell now at \$1.50.

Those that were formerly \$2.50 now are \$2.00.

Those that were formerly \$3.00 now \$2.50.

This is a bona fide offer, and we guarantee every pair strictly as represented.

FANCY SLIPPERS!

We are having a great sale on "Fancy Slippers," of which we have the largest assortment in the city; in every color and all shades, Satins, Suedes, Vicis, Dongola, Glaces and Kid.

Special reduction this week in Pink Kid Oxfords.

Misses' pink, blue and white Undressed Kid, one-strap sandals, spring heels, 11's to 2's, formerly \$2.50, we will sell now at \$2.00.

Child's size, 8 to 10, of same, pink, blue and white, that were \$2.00; now at \$1.50.

These are great bargains, as they are the very best made.

FELT SHOES!

Cold weather is here at last, and will likely remain for some time; therefore warmer clothes are essential, and as we should always begin at the bottom, shoes are the first consideration.

Our line of Felt Shoes is very complete, carrying all the leading styles, Romeos, Juliets and Sandals, gray and blue, bound and unbound, in all sizes, for children, misses and ladies. Also Nullifiers and Brightons for men and boys.

Agents for ALFRED DOLGE'S Pure Wool Felt Shoes.

FOR GENTLEMEN

We have, beyond all doubt, the largest and best selected stock of Patent Leather goods for gentlemen ever exhibited in Atlanta. Our styles comprise everything—Pickadillys, New Picks, Tutties, Columbia, London, Opera, Columbus, Globe and many others, in bala, Bluchers, button and congress.

We use only French calf patent, as we have the exclusive sale of the production of Johnston & Nimphy's celebrated line.

For everything in the shoe line, go to

Byck Bros & Co.

FOOT-GOVERNERS

TO

ALL MANKIND.

'Phone 432.

MOST GRATIFYING

Is the Progress Being Made in Exposition Affairs.

BUILDING A STRONG FOUNDATION

That the Superstructure May Be a Splendid One.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTOR-GENERAL

Talk About the Work That Is Being Done by the Board—About Popular Subscriptions to the Stock.

The exposition work is moving ahead at a most gratifying pace.

Because the officers and members of the board are working very quietly it may perhaps seem to the outside world that little is being done. But those on the inside know to the contrary. The fact is that everything is in very excellent shape and that the plans of the projectors of the work are being carried out in a way most gratifying to all connected with the exposition.

Many subscriptions of stock are being received, and Chairman Inman says in this respect things are in just as good shape as could be expected.

President Hemphill Talks.

"You may say for us," said President Hemphill yesterday, "that the exposition board is hard at work every day. The fact is that we are not making any noise just as it should be for that is a part of our plan of campaign. Work, not talk, is the motto of the exposition. Every day Director General Palmer and the members of the board are at work and the results are most gratifying."

"The plan adopted on the suggestion of the finance committee provides for a certain amount of work to be done before we get to the stage when we ask for popular subscriptions to the exposition stock. We have not reached that step yet, because there are a great many interests in Atlanta that we must consult and other things done first. This part of the work is being done every day with most gratifying results."

"There is a great deal of work being done outside of that of securing subscriptions to the stock of the company, a great deal that is preliminary and may, perhaps, not show on its face for all that it is worth. The plans of the exposition are very broad and we do not propose to take any steps hastily. We have gone into this thing with the determination of making it everything that its strongest advocates would ask. This exposition must be the greatest thing the south has ever known, not only in itself, but in its effects on the entire south. We have undertaken to display to splendid advantage—indeed to the best advantage possible—the wealth and resources of our own southern states and of those countries to the south of us; and to do this we must have an exposition which is, in the highest sense of the word, grand. Nothing must be left undone, but perhaps the most important thing to be done is in this work of preparation, which we are now doing."

"Yes," continued he, "everything is in a most gratifying state and soon the effects of the enterprise will become evident. I believe that the benefits of the exposition have already become evident to everybody in Atlanta and that when the time comes for us to ask for popular subscriptions to the fund these subscriptions will come forward without a bit of hesitation. In fact I know that there will be no delay in getting the \$200,000, which is the nucleus for all of our work."

The Director General's Views.

Director General Palmer was wading through a pile of correspondence about a foot and a half high when he was asked about exposition affairs.

"Everything is in excellent shape—most excellent," said Judge Palmer. "The members of the board are at work every day putting in splendid licks for the grand enterprise, work that is already counting toward the success, which we all know we must achieve. There is not very much, however, to give to newspapers, though you can be sure of plenty of news in the very near future."

"Acting under the plans of the finance committee we are taking some important steps every day toward the completion of the fund, working up to the stage when we will ask for popular subscriptions to this stock. Until we do reach that point we can say very little about this particular branch of the work. The fact of the matter is there is no possible doubt of our securing the fund we desire in a very short while. We have heard most encouraging expressions on all sides and when the books are thrown open to the public we are sure the money will come."

"The members of the board are doing very quiet work just now but this is necessary to the ultimate success of the grand enterprise. You see it is not an small affair that we are going to have. It is an exposition, broad in its scope, which shall be as its name shows, international in every sense of the word. To make it this we must secure the active co-operation of all the southern states, and that we are assured of now."

"So far as detail work is concerned, I have just this to say. As you know, the ladies of the committee having in charge the duty of selecting the board of managers for the woman's department, have had a most profitable meeting, and we are all heartily pleased with the enthusiasm they manifest in the work. We feel with them that the woman's department should be one of the most important, and will be one of the most valuable of the exposition. It will develop among our southern women, and it will show the world that the idea of a southern woman being merely a charming personage given over to luxury is very far from the truth. The women of the south have accomplished a very great deal, and with the stimulating influences of such a department, will unquestionably take great strides forward in this respect in the future."

"Then the members of the board meet for conference daily and spend most of their time in working on the plans which the board adopted. The director general is in the office all the time except when he is out with the other members of the board at the work which I have mentioned. Yes," continued he, "everything is moving forward just as we wish."

As to Popular Subscriptions.

The constitution is in receipt of a number of letters, most of them from Atlanta, though a good many are from outside Atlanta, too, some volunteering subscriptions to the capital stock of the exposition and others asking when and where they will be permitted to subscribe. These letters have been turned over to the officers of the exposition and will be properly acknowledged by them. These show the eagerness of the

MUCH ENTHUSIASM

Aroused at the Commercial Club Meeting Last Night.

DISCUSSING THE GREAT EXPOSITION

A Large Attendance and Many Speeches Made—The Resolutions Adopted. Full Report of the Meeting.

When President Bullock, of the Commercial Club, called the meeting for discussion of the exposition plans last night, he was met by a large and enthusiastic audience. He was met by a large and enthusiastic audience. He was met by a large and enthusiastic audience.

He then called upon Judge Palmer, director general, to speak to the meeting about the movement.

Judge Palmer said quick to respond, for he had been waiting for the opportunity to speak to the meeting about the movement.

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AKERIDGE GUILTY.

So Says the Jury That Tried Him Yesterday Afternoon.

THE BURNING OF THE CITY STABLES

Turns Out a Sensational Story. Which Winds Up in the Conviction of One of the Suspected Men.

Judge Richard Clark delivered his charge to the jury in the case of the state against Akridge, charged with the burning of the city stables last night, and in one hour and twenty minutes the jury brought in a verdict of guilty.

In the instance of the charge of arson against Akridge in regard to the tallow factory, there was a mistrial, but this time Will Akridge has been convicted.

He has not been sentenced.

Some Sensational Testimony.

Testimony of a most sensational turn was elicited by a question asked in the examination of Mr. Haney, who for eighteen years has been chief of police of Gainesville.

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CLOSING

This Week Winds Up in the Closing of the Exposition.

CRISP AND REED

They Are Heavyweights in the Race for the Presidency.

HILL AND MURPHY

His Fate Is Still a Question for the Senators.

Washington, Jan. 27.—The closing of the exposition is being reported to the committee of the whole.

Under the order of the committee of the whole, the exposition is being reported to the committee of the whole.

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HELP WANTED—Male.

FIRST-CLASS Stenographers, Bookkeepers, etc.—A large number of first-class stenographers, bookkeepers, etc., are available for hire. Address: 100 N. Peachtree street, Atlanta, Ga.

BOILERMAKERS, etc.—A large number of first-class boiler makers, etc., are available for hire. Address: 100 N. Peachtree street, Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED—Teacher—First-class man at once. Address: School Constitution.

WANTED—Experienced pattern-maker at once. Address: 100 N. Peachtree street, Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED—A man to canvass for rapid selling articles. Address: 100 N. Peachtree street, Atlanta, Ga.

DO YOU WANT WORK?—Energetic reliable men wanted to sell our stock. Address: 100 N. Peachtree street, Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED—Intelligent young man can easily make \$100 per month representing us. Address: 100 N. Peachtree street, Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED—First-class salesman to handle Subscription Edition of Webster's International Dictionary. Address: 100 N. Peachtree street, Atlanta, Ga.

SALESMEN—Calling on customers and merchants. Address: 100 N. Peachtree street, Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED—A lady with small capital to handle all kinds of slot machines. Address: 100 N. Peachtree street, Atlanta, Ga.

PER WEEK using and selling dynamo for plating. Address: 100 N. Peachtree street, Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED—Woman to cook and do washing in a small family. Address: 100 N. Peachtree street, Atlanta, Ga.

STENOGRAPHER WANTED—Who has had experience and operates a Remington machine. Address: 100 N. Peachtree street, Atlanta, Ga.

MEN TO SELL BAKING POWDER—Steady employment, experience unnecessary. Address: 100 N. Peachtree street, Atlanta, Ga.

LADIES SEND STAMP for gold thimble for to advertise. Address: 100 N. Peachtree street, Atlanta, Ga.

LADIES WANTED TO WRITE at home. Address: 100 N. Peachtree street, Atlanta, Ga.

LADIES—You can earn from \$5 to \$12 per week doing strictly home work. Address: 100 N. Peachtree street, Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED—A settled woman as nurse and chambermaid. Address: 100 N. Peachtree street, Atlanta, Ga.

LADIES wanted to write at home. Address: 100 N. Peachtree street, Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED—In every town in Georgia a lady willing to represent us for \$2 per day. Address: 100 N. Peachtree street, Atlanta, Ga.

WE WISH to employ a few ladies to mail from their own homes our samples and circulars. Address: 100 N. Peachtree street, Atlanta, Ga.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

AN ALL-ROUND newspaper man, experienced in office and in the field. Address: 100 N. Peachtree street, Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED—Situation by bookkeeper and office man. Address: 100 N. Peachtree street, Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED—Books to keep by expert accountant. Address: 100 N. Peachtree street, Atlanta, Ga.

YOUNG MAN, 28 years of age, married, capable of any position. Address: 100 N. Peachtree street, Atlanta, Ga.

YOUNG MAN, competent bookkeeper with capital, wishes position with firm. Address: 100 N. Peachtree street, Atlanta, Ga.

SMALL FIRMS LOOK—If you do not need a bookkeeper all the time. Address: 100 N. Peachtree street, Atlanta, Ga.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

LADY WANTS SITUATION to do housework in private family. Address: 100 N. Peachtree street, Atlanta, Ga.

SITUATION WANTED—By a white girl, as nurse or chambermaid. Address: 100 N. Peachtree street, Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED—Rooms, Houses, Etc.

WANTED—Cheerful furnished room by young man. Address: 100 N. Peachtree street, Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED—To rent a 5-room residence on Whitehall. Address: 100 N. Peachtree street, Atlanta, Ga.

FOR LIGHT housekeeping, two vacant connecting first-floor rooms. Address: 100 N. Peachtree street, Atlanta, Ga.

I WANT to rent a nice 4-room house in good locality. Address: 100 N. Peachtree street, Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED—A 7-room, 2-story house, modern, convenient, in good locality. Address: 100 N. Peachtree street, Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED—Real Estate.

WANTED—To buy a vacant or improved lot worth from \$50 to \$2,000. Address: 100 N. Peachtree street, Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED—Borrow \$100 or \$1,000 on long time, at low rate of interest. Address: 100 N. Peachtree street, Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—\$40 for a good standard electro-poise. Address: 100 N. Peachtree street, Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED—Everything to buy a pair of Rogers' razors. Address: 100 N. Peachtree street, Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED—To trade equity in nice 4-room house on good street. Address: 100 N. Peachtree street, Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED—I want to buy a medium size wood or coal cooking stove. Address: 100 N. Peachtree street, Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED—Second-hand Vest, Smith or Remington machine. Address: 100 N. Peachtree street, Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED—Ladies' party dresses, kid and silk. Address: 100 N. Peachtree street, Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED—By young married couple, strictly private family, first-class room and board. Address: 100 N. Peachtree street, Atlanta, Ga.

BOARD WANTED for gentleman, central location. Address: 100 N. Peachtree street, Atlanta, Ga.

BOARD WANTED for lady and baby, central location. Address: 100 N. Peachtree street, Atlanta, Ga.

FOR SALE—Miscellaneous.

AUCTION Business, centrally located; best location; good reasons for sale. Address: 100 N. Peachtree street, Atlanta, Ga.

FOR SALE—Two nice and complete sets of saloon fixtures. Address: 100 N. Peachtree street, Atlanta, Ga.

FOR SALE—Two-pound tomatoes, 50 dozen; 2-pound corn, 50 dozen; eggs, 10 dozen. Address: 100 N. Peachtree street, Atlanta, Ga.

FOR SALE—10-foot show case must be sold at once. Address: 100 N. Peachtree street, Atlanta, Ga.

GOOD LARD 90 pound, 238 Houston street. Address: 100 N. Peachtree street, Atlanta, Ga.

FOR SALE—American encyclopedia (Appleton's), edited by Chas. A. Dana and others. Address: 100 N. Peachtree street, Atlanta, Ga.

FOR SALE—A large lot of Rodgers' safety razors. Address: 100 N. Peachtree street, Atlanta, Ga.

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WANTED—Agents.

AGENTS wanted in every city and town for the sale of our new product. Address: 100 N. Peachtree street, Atlanta, Ga.

AGENTS—Male and female wanted everywhere. Address: 100 N. Peachtree street, Atlanta, Ga.

THE UNION Casualty and Surety Company wants a few first-class special agents. Address: 100 N. Peachtree street, Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED—Experienced lady agents to sell special parties only. Address: 100 N. Peachtree street, Atlanta, Ga.

AGENTS—To handle one of the best sellers on the market. Address: 100 N. Peachtree street, Atlanta, Ga.

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FOR RENT—Cottages, Houses, Etc.

ELEGANT NEW 6-ROOM residence, north side, near the city. Address: 100 N. Peachtree street, Atlanta, Ga.

FOR RENT—6-room house, in good repair. Address: 100 N. Peachtree street, Atlanta, Ga.

FOR RENT—A 4-room house on Formwalt street. Address: 100 N. Peachtree street, Atlanta, Ga.

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FOR SALE—Real Estate.

George J. Dallas, 19 S. Broad Street.

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George J. Dallas,

timothy small bales, 95c; No. 1 timothy, small 90c; No. 2 timothy, small bales, 85c. Meal - 10c. Boiled 1/2c. Wheat bran - large sacks, 50c; small 45c. Corn - 10c. Oats - 10c. Hay - 10c. Feeds - 10c. C. w. Stock pen 50.00; b. w. white 50.00; b. w. Boston beans 2.00; b. w. 2.75; b. w. Tennessee 1.00. G. its - Pearl 2.00.

NEW YORK, January 27 - Flour-Jul. Wheats: No. 3 red winter 63c; in store and elevator, 67c; options closed steady at 1/2c advance; No. 67 1/2c; No. 2 winter 66c; March 66 1/2c; May 68 1/2c; spot Jul. No. 2 in elevator 43c; about 1/2c; options barely steady; January 42 1/2c; February 43c; March

NEW YORK, January 27.—Flour dull. Wheat dull; No. 3 red winter 65½ in store and elevator; 67½; options closed steady at ½c advance; No. 2 hard 66½; February 66½; March 66½; May 66½. Spot dull; No. 2 in elevator 43; affloat 44; options

closing easy; January 35½; February 35½; March 36½; April 36½; May 36½; June 36½; July 36½; August 36½; September 36½; October 36½; November 36½; December 36½; spot No. 2 white 36½; mixed western 34@35; do 30@34½.

3.00; fancy \$2.20@2.30; family \$1.00@1.70. Wheat at yesterday's final price; No. 2 red cash and Jan 55; February 56½; May 63½. Corn went off 40 cables and heavy receipts; No. 2 mixed cash 32½; January 33; February 33½@33½; May 34½. Oats:

CINCINNATI, January 27.—Flour in moderate demand and steady; family \$3.05-\$2.15; fancy \$2.60. Wheat quiet; No. red 59¢-60¢. Corn easier; mixed 37¢-38¢. Oats strong; No. 2 mixed 31¢.

CHICAGO, January 27.—Flour easy; winter patent \$3.25-\$3.50; winter straights \$2.75-\$3.10; spring \$3.25. No. 2 spring wheat 69¢; No. 3 spring 2 red 59¢. No. 2 corn 35¢. No. 2 oats 27¢.

ATLANTA, January 27—Roasted coffee—Arab 21.60c @ 100 lb cases Lion 24.50c; Levering's Green—Extra choice 21½c; choice good 20½c; common 17½c @ 18½c. Sugar—Granulated 14½c; per

-16; Clarinet 44¢; yellow ext. a 13¢; Syrup
029; Orleans choice 46¢; prime 35¢; 240¢; common 1
Molasses—Genuine Cuba 35¢; 35¢; imitation 1
Teas—Black 35¢; 55¢; green 40¢; 60¢. Nutmeg
Cloves 25¢; 30¢. Cinnamon 16¢; 12¢; 15¢. Allspice
318; Cloves 30¢; Cinnamon 16¢; 12¢; 15¢. Allspice

pan 5c; 55c. Salt—Hawley's dairy \$1.50; Ice cream
Virginia 70c. Cheese—Flats 13c; 4lb. White
bbis \$4.00; pails 50c. Mackerei—4c bbls. 50c; 6c
—Tallow, 100 lbs, 75 lb, \$3.00; 57.75; turpentine, 6
00 lb \$2.25; 2250. Candles—Paraffin 1lb; sta
Matches—4.90; \$4.00; 3000 \$3.00; 3.75; 2000 \$2.00; 2.
grosa, \$1.75. Noda—Kegs, bulk, 45c; do. 1 lb pa
5c. cases, 1 lb 5c; do 1 and 1/2 lb 8c; do 1 lb pa

XXX ginger snaps 9c; cornhills 9c. Candy—A stick 2; French mixed 12 1/2 c. Canned goods—Condensed milk \$5.00 (\$8.00); imitation mackerel \$3.95; salmon \$5.25 to 5.50; F.W.ysters \$1.75; L.W. \$1.30. \$2.50 (\$2.60); tomatoes 20c. Ball potash \$3.25. Pearl 4c; lump 4 1/2 c; nickel package \$3.00; \$5.00. Pickles—Plain or mixed, pints, \$1.00 to \$1.40; \$1.50 to \$1.80. Powder—Rifle, ke a, \$3.25; 1/2 keg \$

NEW YORK, January 27—Coffee, options steady 5 points up to 5 points down; No. 7 Rio J—; February, ②; March 15.00; May 15.00; Sep 14.75@14.90; spot Rio quiet and easier; No. 7 17 1/2 gal, raw firm; fair refining 2 1/2; centrifugal 95-ter

rovistons.
ST. LOUIS, January 27—Provisions dull and
Park standard mess \$1.14 1/2. Lard prime state

clear ribs 6.75; short clear 6.90. Bacon, boxed
dressed 7.20; long clear 7.37½; clear ribs 7.65; short
7.70.

ATLANTA, Janua 27—Clear rib sides, boxed
ice-cured bellies 10c. Sugar-cured hams 14c
according to brand and average; California
Breakfast bacon 14½c. Lard—Leaf 9½; compo
NEW YORK, January 27—Pork quiet but firm

CHICAGO, January 21—Cash quotations as follows: Mess pork \$19.12@19.17 1/2. Lard 7.72 1/2. Short ribs, loose 6.82@6.88. Dry salt shoulders 6.25@6.34. Short clear sides boxed 7.09@7.50.

CINCINNATI, January 27—Pork firm at \$13.50, easy at 7.62@7.73. Bulk meats firm; short ribs 7.06. Bacon quiet; short clear 5.60.

Naval Stores.
SAVANNAH, January 27—Spirits turpentine: and closed firm at 28 for regulars; sales 605 Rosin firm and firm and in good demand; sales: A, B, C, D and E \$1.00; F \$1.03 G \$1.25 @ \$1.56; I \$1.90; K \$2.30; M \$4.75; N \$2.90; window \$3.00; water white \$3.25.
WILMINGTON, January 27—Rosin steady; at

NEW YORK, January 27—Rosin steady; standard common to good \$1.12½; all-lk turpentine steady @30.

CHARLESTON, January 27—Turpentine firm; rosin firm; good strained 30.

ATLANTA, January 27.—Eggs 11 1/2 @ 12 1/2 c. Butter, Western creamery 30 @ 35 c; fancy Tennessee 1st choice 18 @ 20 c; other grades 12 1/2 @ 15 c. Live poultry—Turkeys 10 @ 12 c; W. hens 25 @ 27 1/2 c; spring chick large 10 @ 20 c; medium 12 1/2 @ 15 c; small 10 @ 12 1/2 c. Dressed poultry—Turkeys 12 1/2 @ 15 c; duck chickens 10 @ 12 1/2 c. Irish potatoes—\$2.50 @ 2.75. Fancy W. bu. 85 @ 90 c. Sweet potatoes, 30 @ 40 c. Honey—Strained, 8 @ 10 c. In fl. comb 10 @ 12 c.

Fruits and Confections.
ATLANTA, January 27.—Apples—Fancy no \$6.50 to 7.00 per barrel; Virginia wine sap \$1.50 to 1.75 per box; \$1.00 to 1.25. Lemons—Messina \$5.00 to 6.00; \$1.50 to 2.50. Oranges—Florida \$1.00 to 2.25 per box.

Bies \$1.00 @ 1.50 $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. Bananas—Selected \$1.00
 1/2 doz. Raisins—New California \$1.30 $\frac{1}{2}$
 \$1.00; $\frac{1}{2}$ boxes 75c. Currants @ 7c. Leghorns
 @ 25c. Nuts—Almonds 1c, pecans 12 @ 1c. Bra
 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Filberts 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Walnuts 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 13c. Peas
 Virginia, electric light 5c; heavy handpicked
 North Carolina 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ - 4; Georgia 2 @ 15c.

ADVICE FREE—I have no charge to sell, but for the sake of my fellow sufferers I will give direct those who are strictured in any way of a safe and permanent cure. I am a great sufferer from stricture for

tried many remedies without relief, but finally completely cured, without cutting or dilating. Address with stamp, and I will send you a history of my own case, and will tell you of a safe and sure way of curing, without cutting or dilating. Address Gratitude, box 6, Atlanta, Ga.
Jan 28-1m su tu thur.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A first piano. Will exchange for lumber. In this office.

LOST.

LOST—Bob-tailed rat terrier. Libera

LOST—Between 11:30 and 1 o'clock Saturday morning on the car track between the view station and the bridge, a lady's watch and chain. Finder will be rewarded by leaving at Constitution office.

LOST—Pair gold eyeglasses with a yellow ribbon attached. Leave at 70

LOST-On Wheat street, near Pryor, shoe for left foot, size 7½, lot 737. F will be doubly rewarded by return same to 69 North Pryor street, or Luckie street.

AUCTION SALES.

FOR SALE At 10 o'clock February

LADIES' COLUMN.
WANTED—Ladies' kid gloves cleaned,
25 cents per pair; fine dresses and

Cleaning Works, 22 and 24 Walton st
telephone 696. nov26 6m

REPAIRS.

JOHN M. SMITH'S carriage factory
Auburn avenue, is the best place
have repair work done. First-class

BUSINESS COLLEGES.
SULLIVAN & CRICHTON'S Business College and School of Shorthand, building. Thousands of graduates in positions. Catalogue free.

BUILDING MATERIAL.
I MAKE the best and most stylish
riages, victorias and landaus to c
J. M. Smith, 122 Auburn avenue.

MILLER MANTEL COMPANY, 72 N
Broad street. Latest styles in man
sideboards, extension tables, rol

MEDICAL.

ESSLINGER Pile Medicine, guaranteed cure. Eugene Jacobs, old capitol bldg.

AUGSBURGER Liver and Kidney
cine, the best regulat~~or~~ earth.
gene Jacobs, old capit~~ol~~ building.

FRESH VIRUS at Eugene Jacobs, old
tol building.

LADIES! Chichester English Penny
Pills (Diamond Brand) are the best,

stamps for particulars. "Keller for
dies," in letter by return mail. At
gists. Chichester Chemical Comp
Philadelphia, Pa. .
april 16-156t thur sat sun

FOR SALE—Pet Stock.

ne puppies, also a choice lot of fancy
try for sale cheap. If you want to
any of the above address Gate City
rel, Atlanta, Ga.

THE CONSTITUTION.

PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAY, WEEKLY.

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 The Weekly, per year . . . \$1.00
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12 CENTS PER WEEK.

For The Daily Constitution, or 50 cents per calendar month. Sixteen cents per week for The Daily and Sunday Constitution, or 60 cents per calendar month; delivered by any address by carrier to the city of Atlanta. Send in your name at once.

Where to Find The Constitution.
 The Constitution can be found on sale as follows:

WASHINGTON—Metropolitan Hotel.
 JACKSONVILLE—H. Drew & Co.
 CINCINNATI—J. B. Hawley, 152 Vine street.

NEW YORK—Brentano's, 124 Fifth avenue; Fifth Avenue hotel news stand.

CHICAGO—P. O. News Company, 91 Adams street; Great Northern Hotel, Auditorium; McDonald & Co., 15 Washington street.

Twenty-Four Pages

ATLANTA, GA., January 28, 1894.

Moving to Success.

While the Cotton States and International Exposition was in its preliminary or formative stages its friends thought it best to make few promises and predictions, and very little has been given out for publication.

During the past few weeks the leading and most enterprising citizens of Atlanta have been hard at work studying the situation and getting their great project in shape. They are now satisfied from the spontaneous pledges and responses from the cotton states and other sections, and the Spanish-American countries, that the exposition will satisfactorily answer a general demand, and that it will be brilliantly successful, financially and in the matter of exhibits and attendance.

The real work of organization will now proceed, and there will be no delay and no cessation of activity until we are ready to open our gates. A popular subscription has not been asked for, and our liberal citizens who are anxious to show their faith in the enterprise by investing their money in it have not been approached.

From this time on, however, the exposition workers will have no idle moments, and they will be kept busy arranging details and providing for the pecuniary outlay which is a necessary part of an affair of such magnitude. The money that is needed will be raised promptly, and it is safe to say that the executive and business part of our great industrial show will move along smoothly and expeditiously. There is such an urgent demand for the exposition in the countries seeking closer commercial relations with us, and the cotton states are balking it so solidly that the movement will be pushed forward by a popular tidal wave.

The enterprise is now a certainty, and it will be a magnificent success. It will introduce and open new markets to our own people and the nations south of us, and the outcome cannot fail to be profitable to all concerned. And now, let us buckle down to work. There is a great deal to be done before the president of the United States presses the electric button which will signal the opening of the exposition.

The Grand Army at Atlanta.

Since the announcement was made that the city council of Atlanta had passed a resolution inviting the Grand Army of the Republic to hold its reunion here next year, the leading newspapers of the east and west, both democratic and republican, have enthusiastically endorsed the invitation, and their columns are teeming with editorials urging the Grand Army to accept the hospitality of our historic metropolis.

The Chicago Tribune favored the idea from the start, and the recent patriotic utterances of Judge Emory Speer have made such an impression upon our contemporary that it says:

These are significant words coming from an ex-confederate judge and member of congress who fought against the union in the confederate army. The sentiment of this speech is an echo of the recent action of the committee of the grand army of the republic which it passed unanimously a resolution making an appropriation and calling for the appointment of a commission to visit the annual meeting of the Grand Army of the Republic this year at Pittsburg and formally invite the veterans to hold their next encampment at Atlanta. The mayor, prominent citizens and entire press endorsed the resolution in the most cordial manner, and there is little doubt that the Grand Army will accept the invitation in the same spirit with which it was tendered, and that the 1894 meeting on the grounds which have become historic so far as the war is concerned, will be the most memorable of its many encampments. It will be the first gathering of union soldiers in the south since the war, Washington, Cincinnati and St. Louis being the nearest points they have reached before.

The memorable speech of Judge Speer will be another inducement for the veterans to accept the invitation, and their meeting will firmly cement the ties between north and south so far as Georgia is concerned, and will help to open up a new era of prosperity for that state. Expressions like these in Savannah and Atlanta will attract northern men, northern business and northern capital to that flourishing state and give a new and permanent impulse to its industries.

The Chicago Inter Ocean is equally confident that the Grand Army will accept our invitation. This is the way it talks:

The troops of the western armies in the maneuvers incident to the great campaigns of Shiloh, Vicksburg, Stone River, Chick-

mauga and Atlanta learned to know parts of Tennessee, Alabama and Georgia a good deal better than they knew their native country, and they have good reason to remember scores of places marked by skirmish and stirring incidents of battle. The meeting of the Grand Army of the Republic would be one of the notable events of this very notable decade. The spectacle of the men in blue who strove at Atlanta and who marched to the sea the guests of those who strove against them would be one of the notable events of this younger generation.

These two great newspapers reflect the sentiment of the Grand Army veterans and the republican party. Their earnest desire to have the reunion held here and their cordial tributes to our people are full of gratifying significance, and will be heartily reciprocated in Georgia and throughout the south.

In the east the veterans agree with their western brethren that Atlanta is the place for their meeting. A Williamsburg, Pa., paper says:

The genuineness and sincerity of the proposed invitation cannot be doubted, and after such a cordial expression of opinion it will undoubtedly be received in the same spirit in which it will be presented. It would be a superb spectacle to see the boys in blue as guests of the boys in gray on the historic battlefields, where but thirty years ago they were arrayed against each other. Nothing else either side could do would go so far in demonstrating the fraternity of the two sections and proclaiming to the whole country "that the sectional hatchet is forever buried."

There is apparently a unanimous response in favor of accepting our invitation. The old soldiers of Grant and Sherman will be more than welcome, and they will be made to feel that they are among friends and brothers who long ago turned their swords into plowshares and went to work winning the peaceful victories of progress which have already blessed our reunited country, and which promise to make this the happiest and most prosperous nation on the globe. Atlanta will give her thousands of visitors a royal time, and the famous city of the siege will make the occasion a week of jubilee. This reunion will do more than anything else to wipe out the last vestige of the old sectional divisions, and every patriot will hail it with joy.

The Kickers and the Caucus.

The announcement of Mr. Bourke Cockran that he did not consider himself bound by the action of a caucus in which he was a participant, gives a somewhat lurid color to eastern democracy. What Mr. Cockran meant was that he regarded political honesty as of less importance than the pecuniary interests of the wealthy individuals who are to be asked to pay their fair and just proportion of the taxes that are necessary to the support of the government.

Mr. Cockran knew before he went into the caucus whether he would abide by the decree of a majority of his party. His mind was made up. Consequently he had no more business in the democratic caucus than he had in the landtag of Prussia. To enter the caucus, knowing that he would refuse to abide by the democratic decree unless that decree ran on all-fours with his prejudices was in the nature of a betrayal of his democratic brethren.

Leaving the party altogether out of the question, Mr. Cockran should have refused to participate in the caucus. Then the criticism his attitude would have broken its sting against his attitude of mainly independence. If he is inclined to place the interests of his wealthy constituents above the interests of the people and the party he should have done so in a way not calculated to give the cue for party disorganization. When a party caucus ceases to be binding on those who participate in it, the party is in a state of demoralization.

Mr. Cockran, however, thoroughly represents the animus of the kicking contingent. When they cannot carry the party with them, they are ready to join the republicans in defeating the party policy. This fact was very clearly shown in their attitude on the unconditional repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act, when they united heartily with the republicans to repudiate the democratic platform and the whole financial policy of the country.

The Income Tax and the Tariff.

The action of the democratic caucus in deciding to attach the income tax measure to the tariff bill is a very fortunate event. It is in the direction of sound democratic policy, and is a piece of strategy calculated to paralyze the opposition of the noisy contingent, which has been going about openly boasting that, rather than see wealthy individuals bear a fair share of the burdens of taxation, it would join the republicans in defeating the Wilson bill.

Fortunately, the democratic caucus has decided to push these malcontents to the wall. The decision of the caucus is an invitation to them to do their worst, and their worst, when it is placed against the will of the party will amount to very little. All the symptoms go to show that when these malcontents are brought face to face with the cold facts of the situation, and forced to choose between the greed of their wealthy constituents and the interests of the whole country, they will not stand in the way of an income tax.

If the income tax bill is worth passing at all—if it is fair, if it is just, if it is democratic—then the party ought to use its utmost exertions to embody it in the law. Democratic sentiment throughout the country is overwhelmingly in favor of it, and this fact has impelled the house caucus to make it a part of the tariff measure, so that each policy will receive strength and support from the popularity of the other.

Let the democratic revenue measures stand or fall together. The income tax bill and the Wilson bill are not separable in fact. One demands the other. The Wilson bill makes an income tax meas-

ure imperatively necessary, consequently they should be merged into one measure representing the democratic revenue measure.

When this is done let the noisy contingent defeat that policy at its peril.

The Georgia Senatorship.

The Mississippi legislature will elect a senator this week, and a caucus of the democrats of that body agreed upon a test which had the immediate effect of weeding out those who had hoped to succeed Senator Walthall, in spite of their goldbug proclivities. Word was passed down the line of candidates by the democrats of the legislature, asking how they stood on the matter of the unconditional repeal of the Sherman law, and whether or not they endorsed the position of Senators George and Walthall, both of whom favored the repeal of the Sherman law by substituting the pledge of the democratic platform, which coupled with the declaration for repeal the assurance that silver would be coined like gold, without discrimination. Those who opposed such indiscriminate coining of silver bowed themselves out of the race, and the contest is now confined exclusively to unadulterated, simon pure democrats, who stand on every plank of the democratic platform.

What does Georgia propose to do in the matter of the election of a senator by the next legislature? Senator Colquitt's term expires, and the people must see to it that no mistake is made in the choice of his successor. Like Senator Colquitt, he must stand with the people of Georgia for the redemption of every pledge of the democratic platform. He must be a man who will not be for silver before election, and for the gold standard and a contracted currency after election. He must not be a John Sherman "bimetalist," which, properly defined, means an advocate of the coining of both silver and gold, under equally indiscriminating conditions, before the people, while in action he throws every possible obstacle in the way of silver coining, and lends his voice and influence to the establishment of the single gold standard. He must be a man who will not be afraid to express himself in his vote according to his promises to his constituents.

Thus far three of those who have been most prominently mentioned for the senate have taken an outspoken position on all public questions, and the people know just where they stand. We refer to Senator Colquitt, Governor Northern and to Hon. A. O. Bacon. They have not hesitated to champion the cause of the people, and there is no question as to where either of the three stands on the great public questions of the day.

The time for the election of members of the general assembly is approaching. The people must see to it that representatives are chosen who can be depended upon to vote for a senator whose fealty to the democratic platform cannot be shaken even by the mellow voice of the money power. The names of several prominent gentlemen have been mentioned in connection with this high trust. It is time that those who have not spoken should be heard from, and that the people should know where they stand. This will not be a successful year for political trimming, and too long delayed expressions of sentiment may give ground for the conclusion on the part of some that opinions thus given may be significant more for their adaptability to conditions than for sincerity.

The people are doing some serious thinking this year. Let those of the senatorial candidates who have not already done so, give them something to think about. When the Georgia legislature meets, it will apply the Mississippi test, and those who are not prepared to stand up to that measure had best retire early in order that their feelings may not be hurt.

As we have already said, this will be a bad year for goldbugs in Georgia.

Where Georgia Stands.

We clip the following from The Montezuma Record, one of the best edited of our Georgia weekly exchanges:

The democratic party in Georgia stands squarely upon the democratic platform and candidates must stand upon their own merit for the office which they seek. If the democratic party of the whole country was as unanimous as the party in Georgia, the republicans would never be heard of again and the populists would be swept from the face of the earth.

The Record is right! The democracy of Georgia is united, and when the people have disposed of those who have been trying to deceive the country into believing that Georgia was ready to embrace the gold standard and its heresies, the world will be astonished to find that the vast pretensions of this rambunctious element were built on such a shallow foundation. It is a remarkable fact that no candidate who has so far announced for office in Georgia has dared to espouse the cause of the goldbugs. Even those who have drifted off the platform are now fluttering in the direction of return. The Constitution has declared all along that the people of Georgia stood for the redemption of every pledge of the democratic platform, and the goldbugs and the patronage touts have resorted to every endeavor to lead The Constitution away from that platform by an ingenious, but not ingenious, attempt to make the people believe that our defense of party platform, party honesty and party tradition was in reality an attack on Mr. Cleveland's administration. This is absurd. Whatever has been done in Mr. Cleveland's administration that sought to carry out any feature of the democratic platform, has received The Constitution's unqualified endorsement. We have not hesitated to criticize any movement that smacked of an endorsement of republican policy, republican principle or mugwump foot-

ishness. We will sustain the administration to the full extent of our ability just so long as we can do so, and at the same time stand on the democratic platform. If to follow the administration, it becomes necessary to desert the principles of the party, then and there we propose to stop, bid it an affectionate adieu, and keep our place straight in the direction of the rising sun of democracy.

The people of Georgia endorse the stand The Constitution has taken for democratic principles. That this is true is best demonstrated in the fact that however boisterous the goldbugs may be in Washington, there is not a man in Georgia who will dare to go before the people of this state and ask for their votes with the statement that he wants to represent them under the flag of the gold standard.

We will have a harmonious campaign in Georgia this year. We are particularly glad that the goldbugs are unwilling to make a stand for vindication, because it would put the people to a little trouble, and would probably interfere with the attention that should be given to the growing crops, for it must be understood that when the goldbug tocsin is sounded, the people will come to the front. It is not often that the people of Georgia are fooled, and they don't propose to be this year.

As we have frequently said, this will be a bad year for goldbugs in Georgia.

Congressmen and Their Constituents.

A subscriber in Tennessee writes us as follows endorsing what The Constitution said about the duty of the people in selecting their congressional representatives:

Murfreesboro, Tenn., January 26.—Editor of The Constitution: I have read with great interest your editorial in last Sunday's Constitution about southern congressmen, in which you take the position that the people should be specially careful in the selection of their representatives. I think you are right, and in the coming congressional elections every man should be weighed in the balance, and those who are found wanting should be dropped.

PLATFORM.

We are glad to see that our Tennessee friend appreciates the suggestions we made.

Some of the more sensitive brethren seem to have got the idea that The Constitution would have the people hold their representatives responsible for results that have been brought about in spite of their votes and their personal efforts. As a matter of fact The Constitution endorsed the republican custom of keeping in congress the men who were most vigorous, enthusiastic and successful in carrying out the desires, views and purposes of their republican constituents.

But this ought to be the test. When a congressman represents his constituents with energy, enthusiasm and ability, he ought to be kept in his place, but when he fails in any wise to be truly a representative, he ought to be recalled at the first opportunity. When a congressman who has entered into a solemn contract with the people of his district to represent their views and purposes, discovers that his own opinions are of more importance than those of the people he has pledged himself to represent, he ought to cease to draw the salary they pay him, and if he does not do so of his own accord, he ought to be turned out to graze with the dry cattle.

The moment a congressman discovers that his own views are more important than those of his people, he ceases to be a representative. We say, therefore, that the people ought to deal promptly and effectively with such delinquents.

The duty of the people in this respect is more important now than ever. It is not enough that a man should have ability. He should have the qualities that make him a useful representative. Men who do their whole duty in congress should be kept there, but men who, for any reason, personal or private, fail to do their duty should be left at home. Otherwise there is danger that the people will have their dearest interests sacrificed.

Mr. Carlisle's Treasury Policy.

Mr. Carlisle's treasury policy, which he inherited and adopted from Charles Foster, his republican predecessor, has returned to vex him, and in a way that he little anticipated.

Our readers know what that policy is. It was adopted by Charles Foster in 1891, but was not put into operation in 1892, and the effect of it was not seriously felt in our currency system until 1893, when Mr. Carlisle announced one day that he would redeem the silver notes of 1890 in silver, and then on the next day that he would redeem them only in gold.

By means of the policy of gold redemption alone, Charles Foster had enabled the bankers of Wall street to make a raid on the gold reserve for the purpose of forcing an issue of bonds. The same policy enabled Austria to fill its gold loan at our expense, and also enabled France, Germany, Russia and England to increase their stocks of gold by importing American eagles.

But when Mr. Carlisle announced that he would change that policy and then declared that he would not, the bankers suddenly aroused themselves to the comprehension of the fact that this policy at once placed this country on the single gold standard. There was nothing whatever in the way but the Sherman law, and this law the president had pledged himself to have unconditionally repealed. As soon as this fact became clear to the bankers and financiers of the east—it had been pointed out by The Constitution some months before—they at once took measures to reap the benefits of the single gold standard. Then there was a collapse. Property values and prices suddenly adjusted themselves to gold monometallism. Money became more valuable than real estate, stocks, bonds or any other form of property. In fact money went to a premium because it was redeemable in gold, and for this reason the silver dollar shared the premium with the legal tender greenback.

This adjustment of property values to the value of money is still going on, but the first collapse was called a panic. It was a readjustment of values—and

this is shown in the fact that there are hundreds of millions in money lying idle in the financial centers because it is regarded as of more value than the ordinary forms of property. This is the history of the so-called panic in a nutshell.

This policy has long arms and a good many of them. One of them has wrapped itself around Mr. Carlisle's recent bond issue. The result is that the gold which he is getting for the bonds comes out of the reserve fund of the treasury. The banks, instead of coming to the aid of the treasury by buying the bonds with the gold in their vaults, present the silver notes of 1890 at the subtreasury for redemption, and pay for the bonds with the gold thus obtained. The result of this is that the gold reserve continues to shrink.

The reserve stood at seventy-odd millions when Mr. Carlisle issued his call for bids. Yesterday it was sixty-seven millions. The prospect now is that when Mr. Carlisle has sold his fifty millions of bonds he will have less gold in the treasury than when he issued the bonds. And all because he insists on redeeming the silver notes in gold—a policy that, as a piece of financing, would discredit the intelligence of the Pacific coast Indians, who use shells for money.

Mr. Carlisle knows better, but he has bound himself to the golden calf.

The report of the judiciary committee of the house is calculated to discredit Mr. Carlisle's bonds. Are we to have another case of Henry Clews on a big scale?

It is hinted that some bankers are vexed because Mr. Carlisle continues to redeem silver notes in gold. But the hint is preposterous. The average banker doesn't know enough about finance to see what the treasury policy is leading to.

It seems that our currency system doesn't fit the single gold standard. Hence bonds! Hence, also, more bonds! Hence, likewise, still more bonds!

Is there any law that says the gold reserve shall be used to redeem the treasury notes of 1890? If so, will some eminent banker point it out?

It will soon be necessary to sell more bonds in order to redeem silver certificates in gold.

When Mr. Carlisle redeems the treasury notes of 1890 with gold, accumulated to redeem the greenbacks issued during the war, does he think he is either obeying the law or pursuing a sound financial policy?

Editor Godkin is trying to outshine Horace White as a financier. And yet, when Horace gets in his claw hammer coat and proceeds to earn the applause of Wall street he is a very attractive figure.

Carl Schurz continues to remain an unknown quantity in modern North American politics.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

There will be plenty of novelties at California's midwinter fair. One of considerable interest will be a veritable Noah's ark, quincunx, cannon, battle sledge machines, rocks and other heavy articles will be placed beside the lake, and visitors will be privileged to sail these strange crafts in the silver sea. Another exhibit is to be a house built of pine boards 10 feet long. The house will be of that length, and not a cross crack will be in its sides. The Ferris wheel and Eliffel tower are to be outdone by a figure of Justice 100 feet high, holding in her hand scales with a cross beam 200 feet long. In each scale fifty people may be seated and raised by dipping the scales, to a height of 238 feet.

The illness of Mr. George W. Childs, of The Philadelphia Ledger, seems to grow more and more serious. Mr. Childs is now 64 years of age, and his recovery from his present attack is doubtful. The great kindness and benevolence of Mr. Childs have endeared him to all who know him, and it can be said that the death of our journalist today in this country would produce greater sorrow than that of Mr. Childs. To a party of friends whom Mr. Childs was showing over his splendid newspaper establishment a short time ago, he said: "It is one of my comforts to know that I have arranged the machinery of this office from top to bottom so thoroughly that if I were taken away the work would not be missed. Everything would go on just as though I were here. And now that my life work is pretty nearly ended, the only thing that I am really desirous of is sudden death when my time is come." Being rallied a little about his disposition to contravene the highest aspirations of the Christian, Mr. Childs continued: "The only objection I have to the Episcopal prayer book is the clause which reads: 'And the death of the wicked journalist.' I do not want to suffer; I do not want to linger; I do not want to be a burden to my friends. I want to pass from earth suddenly." That he may live to enjoy many years of life is the wish of the whole world, which has been so much enriched by his wisdom and sweetness.

That unique volume of essays by Mr. Carlton Hillyer, entitled "All Sorts of Statements," published by Richards & Shaver, of Augusta, is steadily gaining favor with the reading public. Mr. Hillyer has the style of a thinker and a scholar, and if he would turn his attention to literature as a profession he would doubtless be one of the most successful of our southern writers.

STATE BANKS IN GEORGIA.

Cedarhurst Standard: New York banks have over a hundred millions of dollars in capital stored in their vaults. It would be impossible to have such a congestion if we had state banks of issue.

The Madisonian: State banks are yet a live question in this section. The agricultural element are tired of being at the mercy of the money market in not having a sufficient volume of elastic currency to move the cotton crop. State banks are the solution of the problem.

Greensboro Herald-Journal: If we had them, the farmers could syndicate their lands, bond them, and start banks of their own, independent of government loan. This would in effect carry out their demand for cheap money, and the government would not have a new list of office holders to look after; for to loan money direct on farm property, would require the most competent assessors, to pass on its value. State banks would be different, for the county officials know the value of property; and the state can easily find out the value of securities offered as the basis of circulation.

THE GLENN TAX ACT.

Darien Gazette: The Bill Glenn railroad law stands and the railroads will have to continue to pay county taxes. The people of Georgia are under many obligations to Hon. William C. Glenn—more than they can pay. Bill Glenn is all right.

Dalton Argus: The supreme court of General Wright, of Georgia, decided in the United States, in the case of the Columbus Southern railroad vs. Commissioners favor of the constitutionality of the Glenn tax act, without hearing any argument whatever on behalf of the state. This action of the supreme court is perhaps the highest compliment ever paid by the body to so young a lawyer, and Whitefield ought to be proud of it, as it was while a member from Whitefield that Colonel W. C. Glenn drafted and secured the passage of the Glenn railroad tax bill.

A POPULAR BOND ISSUE

Would Be Preferable to That Proposed but It Cannot Be.

From The York Herald.

To The Editor of The Herald: If bonds are to be issued, whether or not the people wish them, and if the public debt is to be increased in time of peace, simply to present to its enemies some vital point of attack of the democratic party, The Herald's plan of a popular loan would be the most satisfactory method of sugar-coating the pill. But there will be no public loan. The laboring men of the south will change his record of a life time and swallow the gold standard without a whimper. They have worked day and night for a bond issue. The currency of the country has been subjected to manipulation for more than nine months, and they have no opportunity to squeeze the people into a mission. The screw of the torture rack has been turned from day to day, and the victim has been allowed to do nothing more than live. Submission has been the ultimatum, and although the bond forces have had to obtain the prosperity of the country to obtain the money, they are about to be rewarded with success, and the people must pay the bills. I have read with a great deal of interest what The Herald has been saying in favor of popularizing the bond issue, and it is all very nice to talk about giving the farmers and the mechanics and the laboring men a chance to invest their savings in the new bonds. The Herald deserves a great deal of credit for what it has done on this line, for though the adoption of such a plan would by no means justify this increase of the public debt, it is far preferable to the contemplated financing of the bond conspiracy. When the record is made and the federal balance sheet is weighted on the debit side with another \$75,000,000 or \$100,000,000, which will be the forerunner of other bond issues, it will be found that the participation of the laboring men in the benefits of the bond issue will be as small as the skirt of a vaudeville ballet dancer.

These new bonds, about which congress has been so consulted, are "of a few, for a few, and by a few." While it is true that the democratic party will be held responsible by the people for them, the responsibility is unshared. Had the matter been submitted to congress, as it has been, and had the administration in regular order authorized the government to assume a monstrous indebtedness to be followed by more of the democratic party would have been justly responsible. Instead of consulting congress, however, every precaution has been taken to avoid an expression of opinion on the part of the people. The bill legalizing the issue has been introduced, reported favorably, and passed in the treasury department, and approved by the president. Congress has not been "in it even a little bit." It emphasizes the impression that it has been gaining ground of late that this branch of the law-making power of the government is an excrescence anyway. It demonstrates that there is no real use in congress, and that the sooner the people get rid of it, the better will be their fix. Since the departments have assumed congressional functions in the Hawaiian and bond matters, it is clear that congress is an unnecessary expense to the people and a redundant member of the national body.

The bill was obtained by those for whom they were intended. Wall street will get its part of the spoils, and London will be taken care of. I see that the London papers take the position that England should be content with one-half of the bond issue as a guarantee of good faith on the part of the United States, millions of whose securities have been taken by Europe. At the same time, they are entitled to consideration when soft snags are to be distributed. They may not get the bonds through the front gate, but they will have to clear the way for them through the back door. Their representatives are on deck, so to speak, and London will be on hand and amply able to take care of the new monetary monstrosities of government obligation are floated.

The excuse which has been presented for proceeding to the bond issue without consulting congress must be very amusing to those who watched with silent satisfaction the progress of such movements as are working, whether so intended or not, to the injury of the people. The question could not be put to congress, because it was deemed inadvisable to interrupt the tariff discussion! How plausible! What a lovely story to tell to the marines! There is a Pickwickian about it, however, which compensates for the solemnity of the proceeding. Was the tariff given any consideration when congress was taken by the rattle of the neck and shaken until its teeth rattled acquiescence to the gold standard? Where was the tariff from March to December? It took six months' hard work, every step of which was marked by misrepresentation, to get the tariff through the senate. The gold standard in its place. The tariff and everything else was side-tracked until this end was attained. Now that the consent of congress to the tariff proposition is questionable, to say the least of it, the tariff of such importance that congress cannot be disturbed, and Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Carlisle have kindly consented to relieve it of its duty in order that nothing may be done to interfere with the tariff. As the house agreed long since to dispose of the tariff bill before the tariff was out, congress would have found no trouble in authorizing a bond issue by the last of February, had the matter been called to its attention when it reassembled after Christmas, provided, of course, it had the will to do so. There is in the meat tub is to be found just here. In order that no chance might be taken, the predisposition of the people's representatives was not.

However, now that we are in for a bond issue, the people should be given a chance. It should be popularized. The farmers and mechanics, the business men and manufacturers, the newsboys and the dock hands, the street cleaners and hod carriers, the salesmen and saleswomen, the little boys in blue and the little girls in pink, should all be given a chance to help themselves by subscribing Uncle Sam. A popular bond issue in the proper sense of the term would be an issue distributing the benefits and burdens among the whole people without regard to favor. Since this is not to be done, and cannot be done, the effort to popularize the issue will, of course, not be successful, however earnestly it may be tried. Shylock will get them, and Shylock will get them. It will be a cold day in August when he cannot run a bond issue with the ball coming straight over the plate, and just on a level with his pocket book.

CLARK HOWELL.

Atlanta, Ga., January 25th.

GEORGIA PRESS PERSONALS.

Albany Herald: Hon. Ben E. Russell is among the working congressmen at Washington who have distinguished themselves for earnest labors in the sort that pleases.

Albany Herald: Colonel J. O. Waddell says he believes the farmers of Georgia are in a better condition than they ever were. The opinion of such a gentleman cannot be easily brought through the southern states, because he realizes that there is a vigorous hog and hominy campaign going on.

The Madisonian: The administration of Hon. R. T. Nesbit as commissioner of agriculture has not been excelled and partly equaled. He has been assiduous in his labors for the department and has brought it up to as near perfection as is possible under existing circumstances.

The Madisonian: Colonel J. J. Morrison, of Atlanta, is in Rutledge this week. Colonel Morrison will, in the future, attend all of our and adjoining courts, and will take special interest in the justice courts of Whitefield and adjoining districts. There are but few better posted men in this country than Colonel Morrison.

Pickens County Herald: Hon. F. C. Tate made his first speech in congress Tuesday and it is reported that he acquitted himself splendidly, although his time was limited to twenty minutes. It takes a good speech from a new member to attract any attention in the house, but this Congressman Tate did.

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TABERNACLE TALK.

"I'm Weary Tonight."

(Lines suggested by the remark of an invalid at the Grady hospital.)

Like a sweet summer rose, in the gathering gloom,
The beautiful day is now folding its bloom,
And, as at my window, suppressing a sigh,
I watch the gray shadows of evening draw nigh.
And I'm weary, so weary tonight.
Oh, long have I suffered, but heaven knows best,
And though I am weary and waiting for rest,
I try not to murmur, I try not to weep,
But oh, in my soul, I am longing for sleep—
For my heart is so weary tonight.

I think of the blossoms, now under the snow,
How they kindled the charms of the bright long ago—
Oh, sweet were the days as they smiled on the dell
And soft were the star-gilded shadows that fell
On the beautiful edge of the night!

The old southern homestead, its green velvet lawn,
The oak trees of childhood, their scepters all drawn,
The song of the bird, and the chirp of the rill,
The fields that unfolded so dream-like and still—
All through in my bosom tonight.

To lie 'mid the groves, in the mystic gleam
Of the moon and the stars as they tranquilly beam,
Where soft with the tread of the old-fashioned May
The flowers of God might spring up where I lay—
'T would make me so happy tonight.

'T is stars in the mist of the dim, far away,
Seem wearily waiting for the footsteps of day,
And so am I waiting for heaven's sweet breath—
I long to give up this sad breathing to death,
I'd smile should he claim it tonight.
Oh, then should I wake in a surcease of pain,
With never a sorrow to haunt me again,
No fever can live in God's beautiful light,
No sunset at evening, no weeping at night,
But gladness forever—today!

Rev. H. C. Morrison, D. D.

Rev. Henry Clay Morrison, D. D., was born in Montgomery county, Tennessee, on May 20, 1812.

His lineage, derived from the best stock of the old world, is a fusion of English, Welsh and Irish, with just enough of Presbyterianism to savor of a Scottish ancestry.



H. C. MORRISON, D.D.

His father was a farmer of sterling independence who reared a large and interesting household, and taught his children to fear and worship God.

Dr. Morrison was one of ten children thus reared. His early education was entrusted to the schools in the immediate vicinity, while his more advanced studies were conducted under special teachers. At the age of fourteen, while yet a mere lad, he professed conversion and became a member of the Methodist church. During the whole of his early life the health of Dr. Morrison was decidedly precarious and uncertain. Once or twice he was given up to die, as the skill of the best physicians had pronounced him beyond the hope of recovery.

During the last year of the war Dr. Morrison became the chaplain of the Eighth Kentucky regiment and followed the wavering fortunes of the lost cause until the melancholy 9th of April, the day that witnessed General Lee's surrender at Appomattox, and the closing hours of the confederacy.

After the war, having fully made up his mind to continue in the ministerial profession, to which he had been divinely called, he entered the regular itinerant work, and joined the Louisville conference in 1865. He traveled a circuit for the first year, after which, for nearly twenty years, he was stationed, serving three of the central and most important charges of the city: Broadway, Calvary and Chestnut, and serving each of them four years, the full limit allowed by the conference of the Methodist church.

While serving as a pastor in Louisville, Dr. Morrison was called to the presidency of the Logan Female college, at Russellville, Ky. He declined the call, however, as he preferred to devote himself exclusively to the work of the ministry.

At the age of thirty-eight he was complimented by the Agricultural and Mechanical State college of Alabama, with the degree of D. D. He was elected a delegate to the general conference at Nashville, Tenn., in 1882, and has ever since been a regular delegate to all the stated assemblies of that body. He has been an active member of the conference in all the deliberations and has served as chairman of one of the standing committees. At the last general conference he was elected one of the secretaries of the board of foreign missions, at which time he was serving his fourth year as pastor of the First Methodist church in this city.

Dr. Morrison was transferred from the Louisville conference to the North Georgia conference by Bishop McTear in 1888. During Dr. Morrison's pastorate of the First Methodist church, over eight hundred persons were received into the membership, and his efforts were signally blessed of the Lord.

As a speaker Dr. Morrison has a commanding presence, endowed with all of the graces of the orator. His voice is strong and musical, his eye flashing, and his whole manner impressive and eloquent. His ser-

mons are all brief and to the point, and while they are carefully prepared in the study they are all extemporaneously delivered. Dr. Morrison enjoys a wide reputation and has many true friends and admirers all over the country. As a servant of God he seems to be enamored of his high calling, and his fondest ambition is to lead men to the knowledge of Him whose glorious work he is engaged.

The resignation of Dr. Talmage, as pastor of the Brooklyn tabernacle, after occupying that pulpit for nearly twenty-five years, has created something of a sensation in the religious world. Dr. Talmage is not an old man. He has still several years of vigorous activity before him and this fact has greatly augmented the surprise that is caused by his resignation. It was thought that, ever since the Brooklyn tabernacle so long, he would spend his remaining years in the service of that congregation. When Dr. Talmage was called to this important charge in 1868, it was not by any means the pulpit which it is today; nor was Dr. Talmage, at that time, as distinguished as he is now. The Brooklyn tabernacle and its pastor have grown together. Ever since the war they have been associated, and the silent years which have brought to Dr. Talmage the triumphs of his Christian ministry have been the sanctuary in which he preaches second only to that associated with the fame of Spurgeon, the lamented pastor of the great tabernacle in London.

What he will now do, or whether he will accept another pulpit, is purely a matter of speculation. Perhaps Dr. Talmage himself is ignorant of his plans as yet. One thing is certain: The world is not yet ready to retire him. They have listened to his eloquent words too long and waited with too much eagerness for his sermons, to suddenly give up a pleasure, which has been to many their greatest comfort in this world. It would not be a bad idea for Dr. Talmage, in casting about for a new church, to turn his eyes in this direction. We would be glad to have him in the south and Atlanta will be the first to extend him a cordial invitation. Calls to this church and that, however, will be lacking, and the Brooklyn divine, in this respect, will have no reason to overlook the tangible indications of his popularity.

Every now and then a beautiful poem comes to the front which is well worthy of preservation. The following is a gem from the meditations of one of Atlanta's most gifted women:

Daisy's Prayer.

Sitting alone in the twilight
Scanning the day incomplete;
Restless and weary with striving
To live at the Master's feet.

The quiet was softly broken
By a sound so strangely sweet,
And my door was gently opened
To the patter of little feet.

"May I kneel down by you, auntie,
And say my little prayer?"
Said our precious meadow Daisy,
In the door, white-robed and fair.

"Now I lay me," softly spoken,
Blessings asked on dear ones all,
Then "forgive your little Daisy,"
From the dewy lips fell.

Though the good-night kiss was given,
Blossom lingered past her hour,

East Atlanta mission, Rev. W. D. Shea, pastor. Preaching at 11 o'clock 11 a. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Prayer meeting Thursday at 7 p. m. Preaching at Trinity home mission at 7 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Frank Richardson superintendent. Prayer meeting Tuesday at 7 p. m. Preaching at county prison Sunday at 3 p. m. by city missionary, Rev. W. D. Shea.

Decatur street mission, 376 Decatur street. Prayer meeting every Monday and Thursday night, beginning at 7 p. m. C. H. Burge, superintendent.

Marletta street Methodist church, Rev. A. F. Ellington preaches morning and evening. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. F. R. Hodge superintendent.

Presbyterian.

Rev. E. H. Barnett, D. D., will preach at the First Presbyterian church this morning at 11 o'clock, and tonight at 7:30. All are cordially invited.

Barnett Presbyterian church, Rev. L. B. Davis pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m., by the pastor. Sabbath school at 9 a. m., and 3 p. m. Prayer meeting Thursday evening at 7:30.

Central Presbyterian church, Rev. G. R. Strickler, D. D., pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m., by the pastor. Sunday school 9:30 a. m. Professor W. W. Lumpkin superintendent; Charles Montgomery and Charles J. Otley, assistants.

Mission Sunday school No. 1, corner Buena Vista avenue and Forrest street. School meets at 3 p. m. W. H. Pope superintendent. All are cordially invited.

Mission Sunday school No. 2, near Hulsey's depot. School meets at 3 p. m. Sermons at night at 7:30 and 9:30. Preaching at 7:30. Charles J. Dayton, superintendent, John J. Eagan, assistant.

Wallace Presbyterian church, corner Fair and Walton streets, Rev. R. A. Brown, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. All invited. Prayer meeting Wednesday 7:30 p. m. All invited.

Moore Memorial church, Luckie street, Rev. A. R. Holderby, pastor. Preaching 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. All are cordially invited.

Fourth Presbyterian church, Chamberlin street, Rev. T. P. Cleveland, D. D., pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. All are cordially invited.

Episcopal.

St. Philip's church, corner Washington and Hunter streets, Rev. J. A. Brown, pastor. Holy communion 7:30 a. m. Service and sermon 11 a. m. Service and sermon 7:30 p. m. Weekly services: Wednesday 11 a. m., Friday 7:30 p. m. Public cordially invited. Ushers in attendance.

Services at St. Luke's cathedral today as follows: Holy communion at 7:30 a. m., morning service at 11 a. m., evening prayer at 4 p. m., and special service conducted by the Brotherhood of St. Andrew at 7:30. Rev. Benjamin will officiate and preach at the morning and evening services. As he is a young man and a member of the St. Andrew's Brotherhood, his address at the night service will be specially interesting to young men.

Mission of the Incarnation, Ashby, near Gordon, West End, Rev. A. R. Bourne will conduct divine service at 11:30 o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend these services.

Christian Science.

Church of Christ, Scientist, 424 North Broad street. Divine service at 10:30 o'clock a. m. and Sunday school at 11:30 o'clock a. m. All are cordially invited to attend these services.

Congregational.

Rev. Warren A. Candler, D. D., will preach again at the Central Congregational church, on Ellis street, this morning and tonight. The last engagement of Dr. Candler at this church and he will be greeted with an overflowing congregation. Sunday school at 9:30 o'clock a. m. Mr. J.

F. Beck, superintendent. Christian Endeavor at 8:30 o'clock p. m. All invited.

First English Lutheran Church.

First English Lutheran church. Services at 11 o'clock, conducted by Rev. L. K. Probst. Sunday school at 9:30 o'clock a. m.

Spiritual Church.

The members of the First Spiritual church will meet at No. 20 King street this Sunday night at 7:30 o'clock. Religious services. Friends cordially invited.

The Salvation Army.

The Salvation Army will have great meetings in their hall, No. 146 Marietta street, today at 11 a. m. and 3:30 p. m. Mr. Nims, "prison evangelist," will speak. Captain Blakes, of Ocala, Fla., will lead special revival services. Also Ensign and Mrs. Merriweather and "Happy Frank," from Chattanooga, Tenn., will take part in these soul-stirring gatherings. A hearty welcome to all.

NOTES ON SCIENCE.

A large quantity of what is termed "cut-sheet" India rubber is used by English manufacturers in the production of a series of the pure gum which has been massed upon a mixing mill, and afterward put into a rectangular iron box and pressed into a solid cake, this box being fitted with a traveling screw mechanism like that of a planer, so that the cake of rubber can be slowly fed out of one end and against a small revolving knife, which cuts it into the thinnest possible sheets. These sheets are then made into balloons, tobacco pouches, and articles of that kind, no little skill, however, being required to insure success in producing such goods from the unvulcanized material. Thus, to make a perfect sphere of it is a matter of common knowledge among balloon makers that no number of pieces less than seven can be used. The pattern cutters, it is said, use nine, eleven, thirteen, or fifteen pieces, and the number of pieces, it is alleged, that a balloon made of eight, ten, or twelve pieces would not expand evenly. Goods made of this cut-sheet are usually cured by the cold process or by the use of a hot water bath, as vulcanization is resorted to at all. Formerly India rubber thread was made of gum treated in much the same manner as the cut-sheet, and a great deal of skill was attained in its manipulation.

Two very effective mechanisms in an improved form have lately been introduced in cotton manufacturing, with a large gain in the facility and the amount of work accomplished. One of these devices is a combination of feeder and opener, both built together, making one machine, solid, heavy, compact, with feed easily regulated by a lever on the side, changeable in less than a minute, and with a hopper holding about 350 pounds. Another device of special interest is an automatic cleaner, consisting of a connecting opener and breaker, being at once discharged into the dust room by means of an exhaust fan—thus effecting a great saving in time and labor over the old way, giving besides the assurance that the trash is always in a position to do the largest amount of work in the best possible manner.

Some of the improvements in the construction and equipment of the new light-house of La Heve, near Havre, have resulted most successfully, it appears, in securing the desired end, a solid, heavy, compact, with feed easily regulated by a lever on the side, changeable in less than a minute, and with a hopper holding about 350 pounds. Another device of special interest is an automatic cleaner, consisting of a connecting opener and breaker, being at once discharged into the dust room by means of an exhaust fan—thus effecting a great saving in time and labor over the old way, giving besides the assurance that the trash is always in a position to do the largest amount of work in the best possible manner.

Several new volatile compounds of lead have been brought to the attention of the Royal Society, London, the discovery of which, it is represented, gives a key to the solution of many difficulties which have hitherto beset investigation, and, by examining the various furnace reactions of lead compounds in the light of these discoveries, the result is claimed to be a true explanation, for the first time, of the action of lead, founded upon accurate knowledge. The process involved in this discovery consists in passing a stream of air through the lead ore in a Bessemer converter, by which the simple means the whole of the ore is converted into pig lead or litharge or sulphate of lead, as may be required, thus obviating the necessity of the use of fuel, which at the time is most profitable. No fuel is necessary, as the oxidation of the ore supplies all the heat that is essential for the purpose, and not only is all the lead obtained without loss, but the silver also without expense.

Careful tests show that the simple condensing engine, under proper pressure and load, will give a good economy. Recent trials of the power plant of the New York mills, Utica, give the economy of a pair of same shaft with crank at right angles, as follows: When the engines were developed at forty-six pounds pressure 180 horse power, the steam consumption was 25.31 pounds per horse power per hour; developing 220 horse power at thirty-six pounds pressure, the consumption was reduced to twenty and one-half pounds of steam a horse power per hour; developing 460 horse power at forty-seven pounds pressure, the consumption was only slightly short of nineteen pounds of steam per hour; and, developing 400 horse power at fifty-seven pounds pressure, the duty was slightly in excess of one cubic foot of steam for each horse power each hour.

The use of aluminum in place of magnesium for the production of a flashlight is strongly advocated by Professor Glasenapp. He states that aluminum, if employed in the form of bronze powder, is not only superior to magnesium as a source of light in taking photographs, but that it is really much cheaper than the latter. The following is stated to be the proper mixture for the purpose: Aluminum powder, 31.7 parts by weight; sulphide of antimony, 18.5 parts; and potassium chlorate, 64.5 parts, the same precautions being taken in preparing the mixture as in case of the magnesium flashlight. In regard to the rapidity of combustion of such a mixture under the action of a second heat, he found out; two grams of the mixture were burned in a small heap, two cm. long and one cm. wide. And in respect of chemical intensity, Professor Glasenapp states that he found by exposing gelatine plates beneath a Wackerle actinometer to the light of said mixture and to that of other mixtures prepared with magnesium, the employment of equal quantities of the metals resulted in a superior light from aluminum, though not of considerable amount. The speed of combustion is ascertained to be slower—about one-fifth of a second—if a mixture is used composed of thirty parts, by weight, of aluminum powder and seventy parts of potassium chlorate.

It is now ascertained that the strength and ductility of manganese steel are increased by hastening the cooling of the metal. But in doing this in the case of castings it is necessary, according to the opinion of Mr. Howe, an expert cooling investigator, to take care that the rapid cooling does not cause cracks in the metal and other weak spots. In forging steel the temperature, he says, should be raised gradually as the metal contracts heat.

slowly; during forging, also, the metal acts like a carbon steel containing 1.25 to 1.50 per cent of carbon, and requires heavier blows than most steels. Further, it may be rolled hot into sheets .08 inch thick with out special difficulty, and with proper precautions too, as thin as .01 inch thick; cold it has been rolled still thinner, but requires frequent annealing. In machining it, the hardest carbon or chrome steel is required. Manganese and other self-hardening sorts being unsuitable—light cuts and very slow feed are essential—and, as an estimate, it takes four times as long to machine manganese steel as common carbon steel. In the employment of this metal for car wheels, tests have shown an advantage of remarkable long runs, on an average, before turning—seven times, in fact, the average mileage of chilled cast iron wheels on the same line.

Attention is called by a writer in The Nation to the fact that some peculiar characteristics of luminous paint, and the facts to be observed in obtaining from it the best service. Among the facts presented is the important one that a greater luminosity is produced by a short and near exposure to an ordinary artificial light, or by being placed near a window about sunset on a rainy day. Again, after ten seconds' exposure to good diffused daylight, which is really as effective as an exposure of ten hours, this substance will give out a practical light for ten or twelve hours, and the luminosity will not entirely disappear in less than thirty hours—such a difference in the times required for the absorption and the emission of light being so remarkable as to make it seem that the light emitted is many times greater than that absorbed. It is also found that a temperature of three hundred or four hundred degrees will not put calcium sulphide into a luminous condition, though, after exposure to light, an increase will make it much more luminous; but, however, is not a conversion of heat into light, because it kept at a high temperature it becomes non-luminous in a shorter time.

ROME'S SHADY SIDE.

A Bad Man Tries to Run Away and Is Shot.

Rome, Ga., January 27.—(Special.)—Policeman Gulce tried his marksmanship today on a running negro and winged him sufficiently to stop his flight. The negro's name is Tom Mann. He lifted a fine mackintosh from the store of Gammons & Co. and Gull got on his trail. The negro gave him a shot from the store of Gammons & Co. and Gull finally shot and then shot again. Both bullets took effect, but neither wound was dangerous. Mann is in jail.

Two negro women became involved in a discussion over the affections of a Lathrop last night and it was getting quite heated when one did the razor act. She made a swipe at the other and a bad cut, barely missing an artery, was made in her neck. The injured woman will recover and the other has skipped.

Dr. C. S. Harris made a discovery today that has caused much talk and considerable abstention from hog meat. His son, who conducts a meat market, caught a hog today and found the meat in a peculiar condition. Dr. Harris examined it and declared the cause to be the presence of trichinae. He is positive on the subject and fears of trichinosis are being expressed by those who like sausage.

A CHANGE OF MIND.



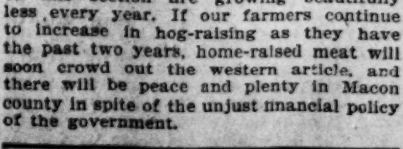
1—Jonas Hardluck—For the last time I contemplate the smiling face of nature. Friends, health, wealth, all have deserted me!



2—Farewell!



3—"Bah! how cold it is!—that reminds me—"



4—"that I forgot to pay last winter's coal bill."

RIOTING MINERS.

Foreigners Destroy Property in Pittsburgh, Pa., January 27.—A wave of anarchy, in whose train followed bloodshed, arson and destruction of property, began over the Mansfield coal region today, began at dawn and at dusk it was estimated that \$100,000 worth of property had been destroyed.

Made wild by fancied grievances, liquor, a mob of several hundred foreigners—Hungarians, Slavs, Italians, Frenchmen—swept over the country surrounding Mansfield and through the village of Tom's and Painter's runs. They attacked mine owners and miners, and the few armed deputy sheriffs, wrecking cars and destroying property. Until noon the mob met with hardly any resistance. At that time it reached the mines of Reading Brothers, near Foughen, on the Pittsburgh and York and Ohio railroad. Here the rioters met determined resistance, and were checked. With repeating Winchester rifles in their hands Thomas, William and Beadling stood their ground and fired upon the mob as it advanced. The fire four volleys in quick succession, fatally wounding one and injuring a dozen others. The man fatally wounded was Frank Staple, a Frenchman. He was thrown from the body, and is probably dead before this. The names of the injured are not learned.

After the fourth volley, the rioters fled and fled precipitately down the hill. At this moment a train bearing Sheriff Harding and forty deputies pulled into the yard, and the officers quickly aligned themselves in front of the rioters, who ran. The chase was a long and one, but finally sixteen were overtaken and captured. They were marched to the Mansfield jail, at the point of revolver. On the way the party was met by a number of citizens of Bridgeville, under command of Squire Casper Meyers. After the rioters were locked up rumors of an attempt to rescue were rife, which was met by caution, the prisoners were brought to this city, and are now safely lodged in the county jail. They will be held for trial and arson.

SCHEME TO DEFRAUD.

It Was Not Complicated, but It Was the Bank.

Kansas City, Mo., January 27.—The grand jury now in session here has for days been investigating a deliberate scheme to defraud the National Bank of Commerce of \$200,000 and it is known that indictments have been returned and capias for the arrest of the offenders are in the hands of Marshal Stewart. The fraud, which has caught the bank in several commercial centers in the United States, was brought to light by its Kansas City branch. Its extent, as far as traced, amounts to \$150,000 and \$200,000 with all details not yet ascertained. The party charged with this swindle are the late firm of J. H. Harris & Co., of Jefferson, Tex., and George W. Howell, of Fort Worth, Texas. Harris & Co. were formerly of Kansas, Kansas, Nebraska and Illinois are known to have been defrauded to the full extent of the fraud is not fully known. In Kansas City, the National Bank of Commerce was caught for \$100,000. The manner in which the swindle was perpetrated was not a complicated one. Each firm drew accommodation drafts on the other, day principally in thirty, sixty and ninety days, respectively. The firm on which the draft was drawn would accept it. The draft was drawn up so as to make the amount of the draft equal to the amount of the sale or purchase of lumber in the ordinary course of business and not for an accommodation draft which is made by a person of good credit who desires to obtain for another an accommodation, and which is almost certain to be for an amount round numbers. The drafts were made several months ago when the firms had good credit, but were really in failing circumstances. The next step was to get the banks and, under false representations, get the drafts cashed. About the time the drafts became due, the firms failed and not sight drafts prevented attaching the bills of lading to the drafts as is usually done on sight drafts and covered the fraud in regard to the misrepresentation that the paper was for accommodation and not for the actual sale of lumber.

PISTOLS BUT NO CARDS.

The Shackelford Family Has a Peculiar Case.

Lexington, Ky., January 27.—Just as Richmond is in the throes of a sensation, the principals of which are the most aristocratic and wealthy people of this country, the affair, which has been suppressed, result in murder. The Shackelford family, one of the most prominent in Kentucky, in Richmond is represented by the agency of Colonel J. T. Shackelford, with two sons, Bates and Clay. The latter is a member of one of the largest wholesale hardware firms in the state. On Wednesday night Bates Shackelford gave a swell euchre party at his residence, the elite of Richmond attending. The elder Shackelford is opposed to card playing, and on Thursday called on Bates and read him a certain lecture. Hot words passed between father and son and it is said threats were exchanged. Clay Shackelford became infuriated and took sides with his father. On Friday evening he armed himself with a pistol and went to the store. Bates was in the front of the store and Clay, drawing his pistol, fired at him and then turned and ran. The ball hit Bates in the chest and glanced off the side. He grabbed two pistols from the counter and chased his brother some distance and fell unconscious on the sidewalk. Clay Shackelford was arrested and placed under bond. The wounded man is in a bad way. The matter has been suppressed.

ALABAMA'S OLDEST CITIZEN.

Five Times Married and the Father of a Large Family.

Birmingham, Ala., January 27.—(Special.)—There lives at Mazon, in Jackson county, Alabama, a man named Alex. H. Dalton, perhaps the oldest negro man in the south. He is one hundred and twenty-one years of age. There is evidence to prove that he has been married five times. By his first wife he had five children, by his second seven, by his third nine, by his fourth one, and by his fifth none. He is still living. He married her forty-one years ago. When he was living with his third wife, when she died in 1852. He was then separated from his first wife by his second wife, who was sold away from him by his master. His third and fourth died, and his fifth died. He has six months' daughter of his first wife, since he became a free man. His face and hair is as white as snow and his age and skin indicate great age. He is a remarkable case and responsible for here will vouch for the facts stated.

JOE MULHATTION IN THE WEST.

A Story of an Attempted Express Robbery with New Features.

St. Paul, Minn., January 27.—A Des Moines, Iowa, special says: A train named John Dalton was captured by one of the Northwestern express messengers today. Dalton had himself expressed the inside of a stuffed buffalo, but his gun was spotted by his removing one of the animal's glass eyes, through which he stood a six shooter, covering the messenger. The messenger, however, escaped from the deadly range and leaped upon the back of the stuffed animal. The back caved in and he dropped upon the robber inside and sat him until the next station was reached, when Dalton turned over to the authorities. The safe contained \$20,000. Evidently Dalton had confederates who were to give him a signal. They have not been apprehended.

OBITUARY.

FAIN—Died of scarlet fever, January 27, at Clara Kathleen, aged four years and six months; daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Fain. Interment at Westview cemetery.

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THE SUPREME COURT.

Decisions Rendered Saturday, January 27, 1894.

REPORTED FOR THE CONSTITUTION

By Peoples and Stevens, Reporters for the Supreme Court of the State of Georgia.

Wallace v. Jones et al. Before Judge Richard H. Clark. DeKalb superior court.

1. The evidence showing beyond all controversy that the parties on both sides claimed under Thomas L. Wilcox, the plaintiff in a certain case, and the defendant in the same case as a link in the chain of title and by a sheriff's sale as a link in the other chain, there was no error in treating the possession of Thomas L. Wilcox prior to both the decree and the sheriff's sale, as available to the plaintiffs in founding their prima facie right to recover. Nor was there any error in making the comparative strength of the plaintiffs' title and the defendant's title the ultimate test of whether there should be a recovery or not. If the title of Thomas L. Wilcox in its complete integrity passed into the defendant, whether through the sheriff's sale or through the guardian's sale, the plaintiffs could not recover. If the sheriff's sale was defeated as a means of passing title by reason of four years possession by the tenant for life under the decree, during which there was no legal obstacle to enforcing the levy, and if the guardian's sale was defeated as a means of passing title by reason of notice in the defendant that the guardian himself was in fact the purchaser at his own sale, then the plaintiffs could recover.

2. Where minors, pending a bill filed by other persons, were made parties plaintiff by amendment, a next friend representing them, there was no need to serve them with a copy of the bill, and where a decree in their favor was taken, first term, the decree purporting on its face to have been taken at that term by consent of parties, there was no irregularity, much less any absolute invalidity.

3. Where letters appear in the transcript of the record, the record being of a case in which there was a consent decree rendered many years ago, and the letters apparently have some real relevancy to the fact of consent, they may be treated as a part of the record and be received in evidence accordingly.

4. Where a man, his wife and their minor children, the children being represented by a next friend, were co-plaintiffs in a bill which was disposed of by consent decree, and that decree declared that certain premises, previously the property of the husband and father, should belong to the wife for her life and to the children in remainder, this was, in effect, a conveyance by the husband and father; and if the wife and children, in and by the same decree, parted with other premises which previously belonged to them, and these premises thereby became the property of the father and his children by a former marriage, the wife and her children were purchasers for value from the husband and father. Possession by the tenant for life under the decree for four years would inure to the benefit of the remaindermen as against the lien of an existing judgment against the husband and father.

5. A purchase by a guardian at his own sale, where the sale is otherwise legal, is not void, but is voidable only at the election of the wards. A guardian may sell a vested remainder under an order granting leave to sell the land, his ward having no estate in the land except the remainder so sold.

6. Where one of the theories involved in the case on trial is that a guardian was the real purchaser at his own sale, although he conveyed by deed to another, and it appears that the children were conveyed to a brother of the guardian nominally for a consideration but without any in fact, evidence that the brother, on selling and conveying the property to the party whose title is attacked by the wards, paid a part of the purchase money received by him over to the guardian, is admissible without showing that the guardian rendered the party from whom this purchase money came, had notice that the guardian had any interest in it or that it was received for his benefit. The guardian's testimony, however, would be in its tendency to show that the guardian was the real purchaser at his own sale, and that both his nominal vendee and his brother co-operated with him in abusing the guardianship and thus made themselves trustees for the wards.

7. Where the value of the land in controversy in a given year is relevant, its value for some years immediately before and after may be relevant as tending to show what the value was in the given year.

8. Inadequacy of price alone, where the price named in the conveyance purports to be a substantial amount, such as two hundred dollars for the remainder in one-half of a tract of land lying in a remote county from the one in which the sale took place, is not evidence that the sale was not a bona fide sale, but it is evidence that a subsequent purchaser for value had notice that the guardian making the sale, and who conveyed to another person, was not the real owner of the land at that sale, and that the person to whom he conveyed acted for him in making the purchase.

9. There being no evidence that the defendant knew anything of the condition of the mind of the plaintiff's mother in the interval from 1877 to 1889, evidence that she was of unsound mind during the whole or part of that interval was not admissible to charge him with notice of anything; but it was admissible to affect him on the question as to whether the occupant of the land continued to be her tenant after she executed the deed of April 3, 1889, since it would bear on the question of her sanity when that deed was executed, and if she was then insane, her grantee in that deed, he being a volunteer, would hold in trust for her, and the occupant of the land would be her tenant in possession under her the same as he was before the deed was made.

10. If the title passed by the sheriff's sale, the immediate purchaser at that sale, being then, as to the premises sold, a trustee for the children, he acquired as against them only a voidable title. But the money which he advanced to purchase the execution, or to purchase the land under it, went to purchase the title of the children, whether, in order to take the title at that sale and avoid it as passing title to their trustee for his own purposes, they would not have to refund the amount advanced with interest, or not. And, some of the children being still minors, whether an election could be made for them except by a court exercising equity powers, was a question.

11. There being no evidence tending to show that the defendant in fact became the owner of the land, before the sheriff's sale under it took place, and that the sale was legal or equitable, when that sale did take place, it was error to charge the jury with anything touching such ownership.

12. The possession of the land for life or of any one holding under or for such tenant cannot operate as notice to a purchaser of the title in remainder of any defect in the title of the immediate vendor to the remainder interest, although he may not purchase the remainder separately but the whole fee, his vendee having a conveyance which covers in the same deed both the estate for life and the remainder. Remaindermen as such are not entitled to possession and cannot have it in their own right until after the death of the tenant for life.

13. There was no error in charging the jury in substance that: "The right of action did not accrue to these minors, and they had no right to sue until their mother right of possession was cast on them; the life estate by the decree was in her. There is no limitation running against either of these children, or against the mother, that the mother did not die until 1889, because that is only four years ago; and in order for limitation to run against one as to title to land it must be at least seven years; and the statute does not run against minors until they become of age and seven years thereafter. So, if you believe that the ages of these children were as represented by the testimony, there would be no bar by

lapse of time upon their right of recovery.

14. Judgment reversed.

Candler & Thompson and John L. Hopkins vs. George Hillyer, J. S. Candler and D. C. McLennan, contra.

Dodd et al. v. Solomons & Co. et al. Before Judge Fallgatter. Chatham superior court.

The undisputed evidence showing that there were mortgage liens, which were not attacked as fraudulent or invalid against the property of the debtor to an amount exceeding the value of such property, and one of the mortgages had been foreclosed in the custody of the sheriff under such foreclosure at the time of the appointment of the temporary receiver, it was error for the court at the hearing to grant the injunction prayed for and make the appointment of the receiver permanent as against the pending levy and the outstanding mortgage not controverted.

15. Judgment reversed.

McAlpin & LaRoche, for plaintiffs in error.

Harden, West & McLaws, by brief, contra.

Cushman et al. v. Coleman. Before Judge Bibb. Bibb superior court.

1. Where the terms of a conveyance by deed to a trustee are large enough to embrace the fee in the premises described, and this fee is carved up into an estate for life in favor of one beneficiary and a remainder in behalf of other beneficiaries who are uncertain and unascertained, the instrument should be construed as conveying the fee to the trustee, and the title as to the remainder should be considered as abiding in him so long, at least, as the identical persons who are to take and enjoy it are ascertainable. Up to that time, the trust is executory, and the remainder is an equitable, not a legal estate. The trustee represents it, and should be held to be bound by prescription, the beneficiaries will be barred also. That a trust in remainder will become executed on the happening of a certain event, such as the death of the trustee, does not involve, as a presupposition, that the trustee has no title to the remainder, but to the contrary; for the passage of the legal title out of the trustee into the beneficiaries is what executes and terminates the trust.

2. A deed conveying to a named trustee, "and his heirs forever, for and in trust for a married woman 'during her natural life, and at her death in trust to be equally divided between her children, her husband and her representatives of any one or more of said children, if any, as may have died before' her death, passed to the trustee, and the persons who were to take in remainder being uncertain, and it not being ascertainable who they would be until the death of the life tenant, the remainder was contingent, and could not become vested until her death.

3. If, under the terms of section 2888 of the code, the death of the trustee would suspend the running of the estate of prescription, provided his successor was appointed within five years, it would be incumbent on those claiming the benefit of such suspension to show such appointment.

4. It is discretionary with the presiding judge whether he will permit a case for the reception of more testimony after the plaintiff has closed and a motion for a nonsuit has been made and argued.

5. While writings produced on notice and inspected will thereby become evidence for the producing party without further proof, on all trials of the same case, as ruled in Wooten & Co. v. Nall, 18 Ga. 698, this will not suffice on the trial of a subsequent case, though brought for the same cause of action.

6. Judgment affirmed.

H. F. Siroecker and J. H. Martin, for plaintiff in error.

Anderson & Anderson, contra.

Wolfe v. Hines et al. Before Judge Bartlett. Bibb superior court.

1. Under the facts set out in the bill of exceptions, the presiding judge was under no disability to preside in the case.

2. The terms of a will made in 1855, conferring a power of sale, being in this language: "I will that all my just debts be paid, and for this purpose I invest my executor with power to sell, in and out of my estate, as may be deemed by them necessary for this purpose, either at public or private sale, as may be best for the benefit of my estate," and one of the executors having renounced and failed to qualify, the other, after qualification, could exercise the power alone. A conveyance of land by the executor made in 1862 reciting the power and "that it is for the interest of the estate to sell the property hereinafter described in order to pay the debts of the same," passed title to the purchaser as against one claiming under the will as a general devisee remainder.

3. In order for the purchaser to be affected by a fraudulent exercise of the power on the part of the executor, either participation in the fraud or notice of it by the purchaser would have to appear.

4. The evidence offered by the plaintiffs and excluded by the court, even if admissible, does not affirmatively tend to this court as material, the same not going far enough to affect the purchaser with notice and no intention to offer additional evidence as to notice being allowed.

5. Treating the excluded evidence as admitted, a proper legal valuation of all the facts would necessarily result in the conclusion that the executor's exercise of the conveyance by the executor's right in remainder was cut off, and hence there was no error in directing a verdict for defendants.

6. Judgment affirmed.

Steed & Wimberly, F. A. Arnold and Alexander & Turnbull, for plaintiff in error.

Anderson & Anderson, and R. K. Hines, contra.

Baxter v. Wolfe. Before Judge Gamble. Bibb superior court.

1. A devise to the testator's children for life with contingent remainder to their children, a trustee being appointed "to hold the legal title during the estate for life and for the preservation of the remainder," does not clothe the trustee with legal title to the remainder, but only with such title to the particular estate. The remainder created is a legal, not an equitable estate.

2. Where, upon a petition of the trustee reciting that it was brought in behalf of petitioner as trustee of the life tenants, the issue of the superior court was granted, authorizing the trustee to encumber the land by mortgage for the purpose of raising money to pay off indebtedness incurred by the life tenants for the support of the tenants for life, a mortgage executed in pursuance of such order did not bind the interest in the land of an unborn contingent remainderman, nor did it saddle the mortgage debt or in any manner affect his title.

3. Authority given by will to the widow as executrix to keep the estate together for the support and maintenance of the testator's family during her widowhood, gave her no power to continue this arrangement after her intermarriage with another husband, and she was not bound to do so. The estate divided at the termination of her widowhood. Moreover, her letters testamentary dated upon her marriage, and she was no longer executrix.

4. The evidence taken as a whole was sufficient to establish title in the plaintiff as against the defendant, and there was no error in directing a verdict accordingly.

5. Judgment affirmed.

Dessau & Hodges, Tracy Baxter, W. H. Pelton, Jr., and J. L. Hardeman, for plaintiff in error.

Steed & Wimberly, Alexander & Turnbull and F. A. Arnold, contra.

Gunn v. Pettygrove et al. Before Judge Bartlett. Bibb superior court.

1. Under the evidence at 1889, a party is not incompetent to testify as witness by reason of the death of a person whose estate is to be affected by the result of the suit, unless the suit is prosecuted or defended by the personal representative, and the widow is not such in a proceeding in behalf of herself and minor children to obtain a year's support. By the term "personal representative" the statute embraces only an administrator, executor or other person entitled to represent the decedent in the ownership or management of his general estate. It follows that one contesting with the widow the title of the decedent to property set apart or sought to be set apart for a year's support is not incompetent as a witness against her because of her husband's death.

2. According to Cheney et al. v. Cheney, 73 Ga. 66, the applicant for a year's support is, upon the trial of an appeal in the superior court from a judgment of the ordinary, entitled to open and conclude, where the contest is with the representative of the estate. But according to Robson v. Harris, 82 Ga. 133, where the contest is with the estate claimant of the property, the burden of proof is upon the latter, from whence it follows that he is entitled to open and conclude when both parties introduce evidence.

3. As to some of the hay set apart in this case, the uncontradicted evidence indicates that it was the property of the decedent and was never the property of the decedent nor claimed by him.

4. On trial of the objections to a year's support, as provided for by the act of October 18, 1887, the issue as to title to the property set apart, a verdict finding for the applicant against the decedent, is a legal finding in such a case is for or against the applicant on the question of title to the property in controversy.

5. Judgment reversed.

D. Moore, by brief, for plaintiff in error.

J. A. Thomas, by brief, contra.

Central Railroad Company v. Brantley. Before Judge Bartlett. Bibb superior court.

1. Where a valid municipal ordinance, broad enough to cover the running of locomotives in yards of railroad companies, within the city, limits the speed to five miles an hour, it is negligence per se relatively to employees whose duty it is to observe the ordinance by running the tracks within these yards, to violate the ordinance by running at a higher speed.

2. If such violation caused the death of a sane employee, and if he was not at fault and could not by ordinary care and diligence have avoided the consequences to himself which have resulted from such violation, his widow would, under the statute applicable to negligent homicide, be entitled to recover.

3. Though there are no degrees in ordinary care, yet as more or less care is required under different circumstances to amount to ordinary care, it was a mere verbal inaccuracy to submit to the jury the question of what degree of ordinary care would be requisite under the circumstances of the particular case; and the court having properly referred the question to the jury, the verdict rendered in favor of the plaintiff was not erroneous.

4. As a general rule, an employee of a railroad company while engaged in the performance of his duties, has the right to sue the company for damages, and the company will observe the rules of the company prescribed for the safety of such employees, and municipal ordinances applicable to the situation. This, however, does not absolve him from caring for his own safety in so far as every prudent man would do so under like circumstances.

5. Reading the charge of the court all together, there was no material error in instructing the jury; and the evidence warranted the verdict.

6. Judgment affirmed.

Steed & Wimberly and John R. Cooper, for plaintiff in error.

Hill, Harris & Birch, contra.

Flowers v. Flowers. Before Judge Richard H. Clark. DeKalb superior court.

1. Where commissioners appointed upon the application of a widow for dower have made their return assigning dower in certain land, and a traverse is entered by a person who claims the land as his own, and sets up that the husband of the widow was not seized and possessed of it at the time of his death, this person, although he is the executor of the husband's estate, is not incompetent under the evidence at 1889 to testify on the trial of the issue thus formed, as a witness in his own behalf, as to transactions and communications with the deceased touching a sale and conveyance of the land by the latter to himself, the traverse being made in his own interest and not in behalf of his testator's estate.

2. In such case the proceeding is not a suit instituted or defended by the personal representative of the deceased, within the meaning of the act. The estate would not be bound by a judgment rendered in favor of the claimant, the estate being unrepresented as against his alleged title.

3. Inasmuch as the nature and extent of the estate of dower was not in issue in the litigation, any error of the court in charging on that abstract subject was immaterial.

4. It is error in charging the jury to direct their attention to the relevancy of a particular portion of the testimony favorable to one side, no special reference being made to any of the evidence favorable to the other side. For this reason the court is reversed in charging as follows: "I also charge you in reference to this case, upon a particular branch of this testimony, a particular portion of this testimony, and that is, that I have charged you in reference to the testimony in general. Everything here is evidence for you to consider and weigh, but I charge you in particular that evidence of family disturbances between the husband and wife, and between her and one or more of her children by a former marriage is relevant. I mean it is testimony for you to consider and weigh along with all the other testimony, and see to what conclusion it tends to lead you upon the issue here as to whether this lady is entitled to her dower or not."

5. The requests to charge, in so far as they were legal, were covered by the charge of the court; and there was no error in the charge except as stated in the preceding headnote.

6. Judgment reversed.

Candler & Thompson, for plaintiff in error.

J. A. Wimpy and J. J. Spears, contra.

Matthews v. Bates, Kingsberry & Co. Before Judge Guber. Madison superior court.

1. The discretion of the court in denying a continuance will not be overruled, the motion therefor being based on the ground that the party was provisionally absent from the trial of the case, and that the only proof of the absence of the party was the affidavit of a physician, made before the trial, in which it was stated that the party was unable to attend the trial.

2. The action being upon a promissory note, which was the only evidence introduced by the plaintiff, and there being no plea of non est factum, there was no error in refusing to allow counsel for defendant to introduce evidence tending to show the note was in fact signed by another person having the same name as the defendant.

3. The action being upon an unconditional promissory note, to which no defence was filed except a sworn plea of the general issue, it was error to require the plaintiff to call the case for trial out of its regular order on the docket, and there was no error in directing a verdict for the plaintiff.

4. The action being upon a promissory note, which was the only evidence introduced by the plaintiff, and there being no plea of non est factum, there was no error in refusing to allow counsel for defendant to introduce evidence tending to show the note was in fact signed by another person having the same name as the defendant.

5. Judgment affirmed.

D. W. Meadows and B. T. Moseley, by brief, for plaintiff in error.

W. H. Simpkins and H. C. Tuck, contra.

Matthews v. Bates & Co. Before Judge Guber. Madison superior court.

1. The action being upon a promissory note, which was the only evidence introduced by the plaintiff, and there being no plea of non est factum, there was no error in refusing to allow counsel for defendant to introduce evidence tending to show the note was in fact signed by another person having the same name as the defendant.

2. The action being upon a promissory note, which was the only evidence introduced by the plaintiff, and there being no plea of non est factum, there was no error in refusing to allow counsel for defendant to introduce evidence tending to show the note was in fact signed by another person having the same name as the defendant.

3. The action being upon a promissory note, which was the only evidence introduced by the plaintiff, and there being no plea of non est factum, there was no error in refusing to allow counsel for defendant to introduce evidence tending to show the note was in fact signed by another person having the same name as the defendant.

4. The action being upon a promissory note, which was the only evidence introduced by the plaintiff, and there being no plea of non est factum, there was no error in refusing to allow counsel for defendant to introduce evidence tending to show the note was in fact signed by another person having the same name as the defendant.

5. Judgment affirmed.

D. W. Meadows and B. T. Moseley, by brief, for plaintiff in error.

6. Judgment affirmed.

D. W. Meadows and B. T. Moseley, by brief, for plaintiff in error.

7. Judgment affirmed.

D. W. Meadows and B. T. Moseley, by brief, for plaintiff in error.

8. Judgment affirmed.

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9. Judgment affirmed.

D. W. Meadows and B. T. Moseley, by brief, for plaintiff in error.

10. Judgment affirmed.

D. W. Meadows and B. T. Moseley, by brief, for plaintiff in error.

11. Judgment affirmed.

D. W. Meadows and B. T. Moseley, by brief, for plaintiff in error.

12. Judgment affirmed.

D. W. Meadows and B. T. Moseley, by brief, for plaintiff in error.

of action accrued; and where the person injured, in consideration of a contract by the company to do certain things for him, agreed not to bring suit and refrained from so doing, he was not barred by the statute of limitations from bringing his action within the time prescribed by law, it appearing also that the company had complied fully with all its undertakings other than that of giving plaintiff employment for life, and that, in fact, employed him for more than seven years before he was discharged. If the plaintiff had any right of action at all against the company, it was for a breach of the contract by which his usual cause of action against the company was compromised and settled.

2. The court erred in overruling the demurrer to the plaintiff's declaration.

Judgment reversed.

J. B. Cumming, M. P. Reese and Bryan Cumming, for plaintiff in error.

3. The court erred in overruling the demurrer to the plaintiff's declaration.

Judgment reversed.

J. B. Cumming, M. P. Reese and Bryan Cumming, for plaintiff in error.

4. The court erred in overruling the demurrer to the plaintiff's declaration.

Judgment reversed.

J. B. Cumming, M. P. Reese and Bryan Cumming, for plaintiff in error.

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Judgment reversed.

J. B. Cumming, M. P. Reese and Bryan Cumming, for plaintiff in error.

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Judgment reversed.

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Judgment reversed.

J. B. Cumming, M. P. Reese and Bryan Cumming, for plaintiff in error.

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Judgment reversed.

J. B. Cumming, M. P. Reese and Bryan Cumming, for plaintiff in error.

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Judgment reversed.

J. B. Cumming, M. P. Reese and Bryan Cumming, for plaintiff in error.

13. The court erred in overruling the demurrer to the plaintiff's declaration.

Judgment reversed.

J. B. Cumming, M. P. Reese and Bryan Cumming, for plaintiff in error.

14. The court erred in overruling the demurrer to the plaintiff's declaration.

Judgment reversed.

J. B. Cumming, M. P. Reese and Bryan Cumming, for plaintiff in error.

15. The court erred in overruling the demurrer to the plaintiff's declaration.

Judgment reversed.

J. B. Cumming, M. P. Reese and Bryan Cumming, for plaintiff in error.

16. The court erred in overruling the demurrer to the plaintiff's declaration.

Judgment reversed.

J. B. Cumming, M. P. Reese and Bryan Cumming, for plaintiff in error.

17. The court erred in overruling the demurrer to the plaintiff's declaration.

Judgment reversed.

J. B. Cumming, M. P. Reese and Bryan Cumming, for plaintiff in error.

18. The court erred in overruling the demurrer to the plaintiff's declaration.

Judgment reversed.

J. B. Cumming, M. P. Reese and Bryan Cumming, for plaintiff in error.

19. The court erred in overruling the demurrer to the plaintiff's declaration.

Judgment reversed.

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Judgment reversed.

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Judgment reversed.

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Judgment reversed.

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Judgment reversed.

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Judgment reversed.

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Judgment reversed.

J. B. Cumming, M. P. Reese and Bryan Cumming, for plaintiff in error.

26. The court erred in overruling the demurrer to the plaintiff's declaration.

Judgment reversed.

J. B. Cumming, M. P. Reese and Bryan Cumming, for plaintiff in error.

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Judgment reversed.

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Judgment reversed.

J. B. Cumming, M. P. Reese and Bryan Cumming, for plaintiff in error.

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Judgment reversed.

J. B. Cumming, M. P. Reese and Bryan Cumming, for plaintiff in error.

30. The court erred in overruling the demurrer to the plaintiff's declaration.

Judgment reversed.

J. B. Cumming, M. P. Reese and Bryan Cumming, for plaintiff in error.

31. The court erred in overruling the demurrer to the plaintiff's declaration.

Judgment reversed.

J. B. Cumming, M. P. Reese and Bryan Cumming, for plaintiff in error.

32. The court erred in overruling the demurrer to the plaintiff's declaration.

Judgment reversed.

J. B. Cumming, M. P. Reese and Bryan Cumming, for plaintiff in error.

33. The court erred in overruling the demurrer to the plaintiff's declaration.

Judgment reversed.

J. B. Cumming, M. P. Reese and Bryan Cumming, for plaintiff in error.

34. The court erred in overruling the demurrer to the plaintiff's declaration.

Judgment reversed.

J. B. Cumming, M. P. Reese and Bryan Cumming, for plaintiff in error.

35. The court erred in overruling the demurrer to the plaintiff's declaration.

Judgment reversed.

J. B. Cumming, M. P. Reese and Bryan Cumming, for plaintiff in error.

36. The court erred in overruling the demurrer to the plaintiff's declaration.

Judgment reversed.

J. B. Cumming, M. P. Reese and Bryan Cumming, for plaintiff in error.

37. The court erred in overruling the demurrer to the plaintiff's declaration.

Judgment reversed.

J. B. Cumming, M. P. Reese and Bryan Cumming, for plaintiff in error.

38. The court erred in overruling the demurrer to the plaintiff's declaration.

Judgment reversed.

J. B. Cumming, M. P. Reese and Bryan Cumming, for plaintiff in error.

39. The court erred in overruling the demurrer to the plaintiff's declaration.

Judgment reversed.

J. B. Cumming, M. P. Reese and Bryan Cumming, for plaintiff in error.

40. The court erred in overruling the demurrer to the plaintiff's declaration.

Judgment reversed.

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